FIRST EDITION.

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THE NASBY LETTERS.

Mr. Nasby Discovers a Nefarious Scheme by which the Republicans were to Carry New York.

HIS VIGOROUS MEASURES TO BREAK IT UP.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

CHAPPAQUA (WHICH IS IN THE STATE UV NOO YORK), Oct. 12, 1872.

There hez been sich skenes uv trouble in the abode uv virchoo in which I am now dwellin, ez is very rarely seen out uv a loonatic asylum. The great and good Greeley, whose virchoos can't be uncomerated, hez developed a temper so absolutely frightful ez to alarm even his most intimate frends. Yesterday, he and I wuz sittin with sevne frends from Noo England, perusin a table uv election returns.

"Good Heavens!" sed he, in a most eggsited manner. "Wat a wilderniss uv frauds, North Carolina wuz carried by fraud, Pennsylvany wuz carried by fraud, Ohio wuz carried agin me by fraud. My majority in Injiany wuz reduced by fraud, and ez for Maine, the eleckshun wuz a farse. Kin there be any sich thing ez purity in eleckshuns?"

And the old man handed me, sadly, a letter from Boss Tweed, askin what should be done for Reddy the Blacksmith, and the other repeaters we had sent to Philadelphia. He sat a minit, and then bringin his fist down onto the table, swore that the Republican party wuz a fraud throughout—that it wuz conceived in sin and brot forth in inikity, and hed bin a swindle alluz.

To which I assented vehemently, whereupon the great and good Horris rememberin that he hed only bin out uv it a few months, and that my too readdy assent hed the appearance uv a reflekshun on himself, turned on me with a vilence that wuz astonishin. Hard is the fate of the man whose dooty is to wait on greatness!"

The tricks uv the opposishun to the salsted Greeley are too numerous to be kept track uv. In the old times at the Corners, whenever we hed a politikle meetin Pollock and Joe Bigler hed a habit jist ez I commenst speakin, to start a dogfite on the opposite corner. They kept to say age dogs on purpose. The fust yelp uv Pollock's yaller dog, and every blasted Democrat present wood leave the house. It wood be emptied ez quick ez the Bascom hed advertised free drinks.

I got an amoozy nuous letter from Noo York, developin a similar plot to the hed laid by the Republikin Committy, by wich they hoped to carry that city—wich is our stronghold—a plot wich for fiendish nefariousnis hez never bin ekaled in the history uv politiks in this or any other country.

The plot wuz simply this: The Committy wuz to go to work and organize a gigantic series uv prize fites and rat killins, in other States, all to take place on the 5th uv November, and so far from New York ez to make the departcher uv them wich should participate in enecessary the day afore.

This wood take out uv the city at least twenty thousand uv the most reliable Democrats, and wood make at least that number disabled from in the vote; inasmuch ez the heft uv them vote twice on an average.

But this wuz not all. A large hoat uv the Democratic voters from New York cannot afford to go so far away. To keep them at home, and wrile die us out uv their votes, they proposed to organize a gigantic Rat Tournament on the nearest pint uv Long Island, to commence the day afore the elekshun and continue for the day after. They wuz to fry up the Boston Collasium, and set it up there, and to convert it into an enormous rat-pit, a pit on a scale uv magnitood with ez the world hez never seen. Nothin hed ever dreamed uv in his wildest drunkenness. It wuz to the rat, wot the Boston Jubilee wuz to moosic. They wuz to offer prizes in sufficient magnitude to indooce the owners uv dogs to take em ther, and they hed purchased 200,000 uv the biggest rats wich the city afforded, least ther mite be no lack uv entertainment. They wuz to so arrange it that the fites wood foller each other in rapid succession, so that every one uv em would be held entranced, and prevented from leavin the buildin. Long tables spread with sandwiches wuz to be set, free to all, and occasionally a barrel uv whisky wuz to be tapped, all uv wich wuz to be free.

When I read the letter to the great and good Greeley he exploded in a fit uv profanity, the like uv wich I never heard.

"Why that carries Noo York City again me," sed he.

"Certinly," sed I, "and it must be stopped."

To wich he consented, and the resident Committy furnished me money to go to Noo York, where I met with the coldest kind uv a reception from my garrioters, and show em the danger they wuz in uv losin control uv the city ef they fell into this trap. I accepted the mission reluctantly, for I dont like locher they hev in Noo York. A man who drinks successfully, must hev a steel head and a brass gullet, backed with fire-brick. Ef you are not seasoned to it, it kills you—ef your innards are tanned to the pint uv livin under it, your membranes are so tough that it hezno healths effect. Still, I went cheerfully.

When I got there I found to my inexpressible delite that there wuznt nothin uv it—that it wuz all a hoax started to make the great and good Democracy mad. I returned and stated to em that I had nipped the conspiracy in the bud, and that it hed ben an expensive process, ez I hed to buy off a lot uv em. The Committee promptly paid me the sum I stated to em ez bein disbursed.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

With wuz Postmaster and wood like to be agin, but whoi sees no prospect therof.

MRS. HORACE GREELEY.

A Sketch of her Character—Her Ardent Belief in Spiritualism.

[From the New York World.]

There was never a more peaceful, painless death than this which has terminated the fifteen or eighteen years' suffering of this much enduring invalid. At the hour of dissolution, she lay in a light, gentle slumber; and so noiseless was the tread of the summoning angel that the two lady friends who were watching with her, and whose eyes rested on her at the time, did not perceive the change. The poor sufferer passed without a pang or a struggle from the sweet repose of sleep to the everlasting repose of death.

The wasted form lies with a gentle smile on its features, which attests the merciful ease with which she was permitted to pass through the dark portal, as if a pitying Providence had relented the sufferings she had so long permitted her spirit to pass gently to its final rest, after so many years of weakness and pain.

Mrs. Greeley was a remarkable woman. Her character was as original and as strongly marked as that of her husband, but of a widely different type. She was of a fine, delicate, sensitive, nervous organization, whose susceptibility had been increased by many years of physical infirmity. She was of a slight, fragile make; and before disease and time had set their effacing marks, she must have had great personal beauty. The vivacity which her features were formed to express remained to the last, and continued to be manifest through dark eyes of singular life and brilliancy, which, in the animated conversation with friends which seemed to form her chief pleasure, were alternately lighted up with deep earnestness and playful humor. She was a woman of very intense convictions and perceptions, and strength of conviction on a wide range of moral and social subjects characteristic of minds of perfect independence, which, instead of servilely accepting current conventional rules, question them and judge them. She was one of those rare women who do not look at things through other people's eyes, but through their own, and by whom formulas, religious or social, are not adopted as substitutes for living faith and personal conviction. Her intellect was remarkably quick, fertile, clear and ingenious, and if the pulmonary malady of which she has been for nearly twenty years the victim had not dampened effort, she would have been distinguished as one of the leading spirits of her sex. If the keen observations on life and society which so readily came to her tongue in restraining conversations with her friends, or the impression through her pen and gone into literature, she would have ranked as one of the most gifted female authors of the period. We attribute her lively interest and ardent faith in the so-called spiritual manifestations to her peculiarly susceptible nervous organization; but her affluent command of ingenious social and spiritual analogies in their defence did not come from sensitive nerves, but from a singularly gifted intellect.

Mrs. Greeley was a devoted mother, and perhaps regretted her infirm health more because it interfered with the duties she owed to her daughters than on any other ground. In the early years of her marriage, while her husband was yet combating debt and poverty, she was absorbed in domestic cares; and after he had emerged into easy circumstances, she was too much an invalid to assume that position in a wide and more varied life to which she seemed called by her mental endowments and powers of conversation.

The whole community will condole with Mr. Greeley under this afflictive visitation. He is not a stranger to domestic grief. Of all his children only two daughters remain; and a man of his tender and kindly nature must feel smitten and bowed down when the devoted partner of his dead and his living offspring, who shared his early struggles with poverty, and had not health to enjoy his better fortunes, passes from a life of suffering and infirmity to her final rest. How vain and empty are public honors in those great trials of the heart incident to our poor human nature! His best consolation (may it remain to soothe his declining years!) is the affection of the children who are spared to him—two bright daughters of remarkable promise, who inherit all that is best in the character of both their parents.

Polar Discoveries.

The Gotha expedition to the Arctic Seas has been heard from, and there is actually a story of valuable results. Let no one hereafter say that Polar explorations are useless risks of life and property! Dr. Petterson, who is a Polar enthusiast, announces that the Swedish Nils Johnson's party have found, in Spitzbergen, in the high latitude of 79 deg., an iceless sea through which they sailed for two successive days. It is also discovered that the mountains of land formerly supposed to be solid and continuous are simply islands, banked up with immense piles of driftwood, which lie twenty feet above high-water mark—this latter phenomenon going to show the set of the Arctic current. There are no detailed accounts of these discoveries, but the general indications are sufficient to prove that at least one of the numerous expeditions to the Arctic regions is likely to add something to our store of geographical knowledge.

—The accident already reported on the Jamesburg Railroad, near Monmouth, N. J., on Thursday, was due to carelessness in telegraphing as to the running of trains. The engineer and fireman, who were killed, were horribly mangled. The engineer on one of trains did not give the signal for the brakes, though in full view of the approaching train. It was ridiculous that a frightful loss of life did not occur. There was no physician near to aid the [illegible] whose sufferings were for a while

CORRESPONDENCE.

CANONSBURG.

The Mysterious Disappearance of Mr. C. W. M'Daniel—A Misstatement Corrected in Regard to his Sister—Improvements in Canonsburg—Lectures by Prof. Beamer and Rev. M'Lean—College Hall Charges, &c.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CANONSBURG, Pa., Nov. 2, 1872.

Supposing that many of the readers of your valuable paper would not be indifferent to what is transpiring about old Canonsburg, I will mention a few items which have formed the leading topics of conversation within the last few weeks.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF MR MCDANIEL.

The first subject of interest is the mysterious disappearance and prolonged absence of Mr. C. W. McDaniel, who, on the 8th of October, in company with Dr. Martin, left this place for the purpose of buying goods in Philadelphia. On the morning of the 9th of October they arrived at West Philadelphia Depot. Here they separated, Mr. McDaniel intending to go on to New York to visit a man by the name of Kay on some matter of business, and also to accompany his sister, Mrs. Van Meter, who had been in New York, back to Philadelphia. Mr. McDaniel was accompanied from Philadelphia to Jersey City, on the 9th inst., by Dr. D. E. Ewing, formerly of Philadelphia. Beyond this there is no trace of him.

MRS. VAN METER—CORRECTION.

I notice in your paper of October 29th, the following paragraph:

"At first it was thought he (McDaniel) had left New York in search of his sister, who was to be married to a Mr. Kay, a Chicago merchant, but that a misunderstanding arose between the expectant bride and groom, and the match was broken off. Several years ago Mr. Kay and Miss McDaniel were engaged to be married, &c."

Your informant, whoever he may be, has certainly been grossly deceived, as there has never been anything bearing the least semblance of matrimony in contemplation between Mr. Kay and Miss McDaniel, for Mrs. Van Meter, in her trip to New York was entirely independent of all matrimonial considerations.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CANONSBURG.

Our quiet and beautiful village has for some time been putting on the air of improvement. Some of our citizens have been vieing with each other in the construction of magnificent houses. Mr. James Berry has built himself a large and commodious house on Main street. It is an excellent building, a credit to the town, and speaks well for the business energy of Mr. Berry. Mr. Ritchie has also been putting up a fine house. It is thought by some that he made a mistake in the selection of the site, as it stands back too far from the street. Mr. Campbell has also a good house in course of erection.

MANUFACTURING ADVANTAGES.

We think there numerous advantages here in old Canonsburg and vicinity, sufficient to attract the attention of manufacturers and capitalists who might wish to make profitable investments. We have a great abundance of the best quality of coal, limestone and water.

LECTURES BY PROF. BEAMER AND REV. D. M. B. M'LEAN.

We have a Lecture Association here. The first lecture of the season before the Association was delivered on Friday evening, November 1st, by Rev. D. M. B. McLean. The people of Canonsburg were entertained on Monday and Tuesday evenings, October 28th and 29th, in the "Old College" Hall, with two lectures, by Prof. J. Beamer, on the subject of "Phrenology, Physiognomy and matrimony." Both were exceedingly instructive and entertaining. It is thought by many that Prof. B., is one of the best delineators of human character that this country has ever produced. We wish him abundant success wherever he may be called upon to labor in the good work of disseminating useful knowledge among the people.

CHARGES FOR USE OF COLLEGE HALL.

We think the trustees having charge of the College building would sustain the cause of public instruction much better by manifesting a more liberal spirit towards public lecturers who visit our town, in the way of charges for the use of the hall. An amount sufficient to cover incidental expenses, fuel, light, etc., would be plenty. This Hall is not yet, but may be some day if we show a liberal spirit. OCCASIONAL.

"Mysterious" Correction.

We gave publicity, a few days since, to an item selected from a Boston paper, which does serious injustice of two worthy parties. It was headed "Mysterious," and referred to an engagement to marriage between a Mr. Kay and Miss McDaniels, and its breaking off through misunderstanding between the parties. The statement thus made was entirely untrue, the parties not being engaged, and there being no thought of marriage between them. We regret the publicity, and are pleased to state that both the parties referred to are of excellent standing, and entirely free from any unworthy imputation. We make this correction not merely in justice to them, but also because several other papers have copied the article from our columns. We hope they will do us the favor to also publish this correction.

OLDEN TIMES.

The Narrative of Col. John Sloan—Some Inaccuracies Pointed Out.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The narrative of Col. John Sloan, in your issue of October 30th, is marred by two serious errors.

The statement that Capt. Sloan was attacked and driven fute Fort Hamilton by Indians in 1790, is certainly an error. Fort Hamilton was not built until the autumn of 1791.

Charging the barbarities committed by the Indians on the Loyalhanna in 1791 on the Cornplanter Indians is a great injustice. At that very time Cornplanter was using every means in his power to make peace between the western Indians and the United States. So earnest were his efforts that he actually incurred the ill will of the western tribes. In December, 1790, Cornplanter and other Seneca chiefs visited the seat of Government, then in Philadelphia. His address to Washington on that occasion is totally unlike ordinary Indian speeches, being logical and to the point. Take this single extract, in which he explains his adherence to the British during the Revolution, as a specimen:

FATHER.—When you kindled your thirteen fires separately, the wise men assembled at them told us that you were all brothers: the children of one Great Father, who regarded the red people as his children. They called us brothers, and invited us to his protection. They told us that he resided beyond the great waters, where the sun first rises; and that he was a King, whose power no people could resist, and that his goodness was as bright as the sun. What they said went to our hearts. We accepted the invitation, and promised to obey him. What the Seneca nation promises, they faithfully perform. When you refused obedience to that King, he commanded us to assist his beloved men in making you sober. In obeying him we did no more than yourselves had bid us to promise. We were deceived; but your people, teaching us to confide in that King, had helped to deceive us, and we now appeal to your breasts. *Is all the blame ours?*

You told us you could crush us to nothing; and you demanded from us a great country, as the price of that peace, which you had offered us, *as if our want of strength had destroyed our right.*"

The result of the conference was, that from that day Cornplanter and his adherents became the true and trusted allies of the United States. While he was endeavoring to make peace, his men were used as scouts to give the officer commanding our forts notice of the approach of hostile Indians. As a warrior, his courage was undoubted; as an orator and statesman, he was eloquent and wise in council. In his latter days he was a Christian and a warm friend of the temperance reform. He early turned his attention to agriculture, and he built one of the first sawmills on the Allegheny river. He earnestly endeavored to civilize his tribe and introduce Christianity amongst them. On the 5th Indiana of Washington he sent his son Henry O'Bail, to be educated among the whites, a great step in advance of his people. He died in 1836, and from the fact that he was a chief under the Hereditary war, we may safely infer that he was fully one hundred years old. I will conclude with the following tribute to his memory of the "Olden Time":

"His fidelity to his tribe, and his truth to us have never been doubted, and he came out of the many trials to which he was exposed without a stain upon his name." I. C.

Allegheny, October 31st, 1872.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

QUESTIONING MAN.

We are swayed greatly, far more than we realize, by our early prejudices. It is not every mind, that can by a logical process set aside many of the false ideas that were received in other years. To take a calm and philosophic view of the various questions that are sprung upon the physical, moral, and intellectual world, requires a patient spirit, a well cultivated mind, a nobility of nature found only in the smallest number of men. Hobbies will always be in demand, for hobbies are what the greatest number of minds require to keep them in that happy fighting state, which is a natural outcome from a badly organized system. Healthy men may be rendered unhealthy by bad associations. Wrong then may become weak by a false movement of the understanding. It is formulated of man that he is the hardest worked of all animals. He is the nurse of folly, of caire, of infirmity, of restless aspirations, and of all dissatisfactory elements. He is the advanced specimen of moral, physical and intellectual progress. In strange parallelism with his appparent contradictory functions, he has steadily advanced in the principles of individual and national dignity. The philosopher has always been, and will always be a check on the fanatic. The variety in man will always prove conservative in the aggregate. No system will have to undergo the test of comparison with the greater, and thought will put itself into action, and action will again put itself into thought. Canon Kingsley withdraws from the study of history, because he finds it unsatisfactory. Other men have done the same. Mr. Froude agrees with Kingsley in relation to the difficulty of proving anything correctly by history. There are always two sides. We cannot do without history, but we can do without the prejudices of history. Prejudice cannot be rooted out of man. He is the child of prejudice. Many men take a strange delight in nursing it. The gossip is a small specimen of the general tendency. See how his eyes glisten when he can get hold of some petty scandal against his neighbor. The whole truth is not what he is desirous of obtaining. He desires just enough to mislead; just enough to throw a false coloring on the half weighed story. Man is not pure enough to make history pure. All great men are more or less understood. Pride is one motive. Opportunity is another motive. Genius is another. All advancement in the highest sense, comes from advancement in a lower sense. The heathen, the semi-civilized, the acute Greek were all necessary to modern civilization. From the homogeneous to the heterogeneous seems to be the law of nature. The doctrines of the evolutionists have the fundamental truths of all knowledge, all science that deserves the name to rest upon. We may as well try to shut out the light from the sun, as to try to hide the mental light from the deep thinking mind. We may pause through timidity at the foot of the mountain, but there will be those who will ascend and tell us what is there. JOHN K. HOLMES.

STATE NEWS.

REV. DR. GEO. P. HAYS, President of Washington and Jefferson College, has been invited by the Good Templars of Monongahela city to deliver a lecture in that place on Thanksgiving evening.

STRONG indications of a plentiful supply of iron have been found in the neighborhood of Oak Forrest, on Pursley creek, Greene county, and that specimens have been sent east to be analyzed, the result of which is anxiously awaited.

WE LEARN that the vote cast for Gen. Allen in Erie county, as officially a pertained, was 7,526, instead of 7,510, as returned to the office of the Secretary of State. If this proves to be correct, it will make Gen. Allen's majority in the State over his opponent, Hartley, 26,996, instead of 26,750, as given.

AT Industry, Beaver county, Sunday evening, a man by the name of Merryman, had his leg broke by getting it entangled in the rope while endeavoring to effect a landing with a steamboat, on which he was engaged. Merryman was taken to Pittsburgh on Monday morning, where we believe he resides.

AT Brickstown, Somerset county, John Lambert, who is now eighty-two years old, with one of his old hunting guns made in 1774, took the concert out of the young sportsmen of the vicinity by sending a ball, the first shot, within one fourth inch of the center of a distance of sixty-five yards, and did it without spectacles.

A NUMBER of young men, said to be among the best machinists in Scranton, and commanding the highest wages, have left for the New York train, D. L. & W. R. R., for New York, and thence to Peru, South America, to work for the South American Railroad Company. They made a contract for two years, at $150 per month.

WASHINGTON is to have a course of lectures this winter. Dr. Willits opens with "The Model Wife," November 14th. He will be followed December 12th by Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, whose topic is "The Gentleman in Politics." Theodore Tilton, January 4th.—"True Statesmanship;" John B. Gough, February 10th.—"Peculiar People;" George MacDonald, early in February.—"Robert Burns."

OWING to the illness of Judge McGuffin our court was presided over last week by the Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, one of the Judges of the District Court of Allegheny county, and we but repeat what is spoken on all sides, when we say that his decisions and bearing as a Judge gave very general satisfaction to the public and the Bar. His dispatch of business, too, was highly commended on all sides.—*Butler Citizen.*

THE Onondaga Iron Co. are building six new puddling furnaces at their rolling mill in New Castle. This will make twenty-seven puddling, heating and puddling furnaces in all. They expect soon to start their large nail factory and will then make more extensive additions to the mill, for the manufacture of nail plate. In a few years the Onondaga will doubtless be one of the largest iron manufactories in the State.

A SHOEMAKER, residing at New Galilee, Beaver county, met with a sad fate on Thursday of last week. He was attempting to cross the railroad track near the above place, in a drunken state as is supposed, and not heeding the warning given by the coming train, was knocked down and run over by the cars, which cut his body frightfully and cut it into shreds, so that the fragments had to be collected and carried away in a sheet. The name of the poor unfortunate we did not ascertain.

THE following named new professors have been selected for Waynesburg College: J. M. Crow, A. B., Professor of Greek and Latin; H. D. Patton, Prosessor of English Language and Literature, and to rank as Vice President; John F. White, B. S. Professor of Natural Sciences, and to enter upon his duties as soon as the resources of the college will permit. An earnest effort is to be made to raise $50,000 for the erection of new and enlarged buildings, to accommodate the increasing patronage of this excellent institution.

THE Beaver *Argus* says the somewhat noted White-Scott case was before the synod of the Presbyterian Church at Wheeling, last week. It was taken there on appeal, as was understood, by Mr. White, who has been suspended by the Presbytery (the court below.) After hearing the case the synod confirmed the decision of the Presbytery. Mr. White, we learn, will now appeal to the General Assembly for the Northern standing in the church. We have heard it stated within a few days past that Mr. White has come into the possession of quite a fortune since his trouble with Miss Scott began. The amount variously estimated, has been from $5,000 to $50,000.

THE Erie *Observer* says: Mr. John Davis, of Youngsville, lost a valuable young cow a few days since. After being gone nine days she returned, poor and nearly starved, with the end of her tail gone. Two or three days after he came on her back track, suspecting foul play. The trail could be followed, as it had been raining, and the cow was tracked nearly a mile into the woods and then mystery solved. Her bushy tail while wet had whipped around a young tree and fastened, and she faced toward home and stood there unable to unwind it, and the pulling had made the knot in a safe place. The flesh was dried by the ninth day the end came off and the cow came home, leaving part of her tail hanging to the tree.

JAMES NEVINS, the insane man who chopped Hugh Donnelly to pieces in the Corry lockup, a few months since, is now in the Erie jail, and is reduced almost to a skeleton. For some time after his incarceration he was so violent that he had to be constantly chained to prevent him from self destruction or the destruction of others, but he is now silent and wonders about, a picture of abject misery. Occasionally the gleam of insanity and fierceness comes in his eyes, appearing once or twice when being locked up for the night, but he has become so weakened and emaciated that he is considered harmless, and at the present rate of decline, cannot possibly last long. His was a case in which there could be no doubt of a murder having been committed while the murderer was insane.

A RESIDENT of the first ward, named Wm. Griffin, came to his death very suddenly at about 10 o'clock, on Saturday evening last. He had been sick with consumption, and a hemorrhage of the lungs for some time past, and recently so bad that he was compelled to quit work at the rolling mill, where he was employed as a watchman. On the evening mentioned, he was in company with some friends in a bar room, when something occurred that made him laugh right heartily, which caused hemorrhage, and he commenced bleeding at the nose and mouth. His friends at once helped him to the open air, and he did not seem to recover, started to carry him home; but before they reached there, his spirit had fled.—*New Castle Courant.*

DEACON JOHN WADE, aged seventy-five years, a resident of South Shenango township, Crawford county, Pa., lying at the point of death from the effects of injuries received a few days since. He was arrested a few days before on the oath of a woman of questionable character, charging him with having committed adultery with her. The defendant was taken before Esq. Russell, of Hartstown, where he plead not guilty, and gave bail for appearance at court. The prosecutrix was very desirous of settling the matter, but wanted a thousand dollars for her trouble, which was refused. A few days after the trial, as Mr. Wade was returning from Hartstown, after bail, while driving through a piece of woods, he was ambushed by a couple of roughs and injured following him. A person driving up behind on the road caused them to take to the woods, and Mr. Wade reached home in safety. Shortly after retiring, hearing a noise, he got up and went to the door, and seeing nothing unusual, stepped out on the walk. In turning to enter the house he was knocked senseless by a blow across the nose. His wife was awakened a short time after by groans, and going to the door found her husband perfectly helpless and scarcely sensible. She dragged him into the house, and surgical aid was summoned, an examination showing his nose to be broken, three ribs crushed in, and his body and neck badly bruised. No clue as to the first blow, except that he was repeatedly kicked upon the body, and a difficulty of breathing, caused by being choked, the finger marks showing plainly. The above items of this fiendish deed have not yet been discovered.

SETH T. HURD, of the Brownsville *Clipper*, gets off the following pretty good one on Wm. S. Moore, Esq., of the Washington *Reporter*, who was recently elected to Congress from this district:

A little previous to the late election a political friend of Mr. Moore introduced him to a certain Irishman, who was, and always had been a "dimmicrat," in the hope that by so doing he could secure one of Mr. Moore's well-known and winning manners, he might succeed in securing Patrick's vote.

"Mr Moore," said the friend of the candidate for Congressional honors, "allow me to make you acquainted with Mr. Patrick O'Failegan."

"Moore, is it?" said Patrick, as he extended his hand in response to Moore's polite salutation. "Moore is it, an I'm 6 inches acquainted with you, Mr. Moore," continued Patrick.

"Ah," returned the candidate, "I don't recollect that I ever had the pleasure of seeing you before; where did you get acquainted with me, Mr. O'Failegan?"

"I read of ye," replied the latter.

"Indeed! and where did you read of me pray?"

"In the Bible."

"Pray whereabouts in the Bible did you read of me?"

"D'ye nivver recollect, along in Ginnisses, we rade about A'lam an' Eve bein' in the Garden of Aden?"

"O, ye, I recollect the passage very well, but what of that?" inquired the candidate.

"Well, there was *one more* there!" returned Patrick, with a sly twinkle of the eye.

Mr. Moore, however, denied any kin or relationship to the *other Mr. Moore* of the Garden of Aden."

—The recent riotous conduct on the part of the coolies in America, South Carolina, resulted in the death of five of their number and wounding of six. The disturbance originated on the Devonshire estate, in a difficulty about wages. One coolie was arrested, and he was about to be tried, when his associates armed themselves with cutlasses and cudgels, took possession of the estate, drove off the blacks, and threatened to kill the overseers. When the police arrived the coolies became very defiant, and finally attacked the officers, who fired upon them, with the result stated above. A detachment of troops was sent to the scene, but the coolies had returned to work and all was quiet.

THE Seventh-Day Baptist General Conference held its annual session not long since at Southampton, Illinois. About sixty churches were represented. This year being the two hundredth of its existence, it was determined to raise a memorial fund of one hundred thousand dollars.

—The U. S. man-of-war Hartford sailed from New York on Sunday, to join the Asiatic squadron. She goes by way of the Suez Canal.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE HORSE EPIZOOTIC.

Improvement in New York and Boston—Almost Total Suspension of Business in Chicago—A Large Number Affected in Philadelphia—Men and Oxen Substituted for Horses in Albany—Spreading in Cleveland—The Disease in England—Majority of Horses Attacked in Washington—No Street Cars Running in Baltimore Yesterday.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The horse epizootic is rapidly abating. All reports from the different stables are very encouraging. The streets present a more cheerful aspect. The clear, bracing weather doubtless prevents the return of danger. Last night eighty-three deaths were reported in the city, and one hundred and forty six in Brooklyn. Many of the mortality list is thought that by the middle of the week affairs will be as bad here as they were recently in New York.

CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, ME., November 2.—The horse disease has appeared here. The horses are all sick. The mail is carried by one team. Business is suspended, and people are afraid and remain at home. Trade suffers considerably. One horse has just died in Lincolnville.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., November 2.—About three-fourths of the horses are affected. There are as yet no symptoms of improvement. Eight horses died last night.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, November 2.—The horse disease has been more seriously felt than on any previous day. But few cars or drays are on the streets. The horse railroad companies have given notice that no cars will be run to-morrow, for the purpose of giving the horses rest. The livery stables report worse stage. If eight hours' weather be favorable, it will soon disappear. At ten o'clock this morning there was only one back on Monument Square, the grand hack stand of the city.

BALTIMORE, November 3.—The horse disease, which is now universally prevailing, has probably reached its worst stage. Of eight hundred horses owned by the City Passenger Railway Company, all are sick except eleven. No cars were run to-day, and the probability is that all will be withdrawn for several days. Only a few fatal cases are reported.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 2.—There is no abatement in the horse disease. Men and oxen are substituted in drawing carts, trucks and wagons. The Fire Commissioners have appealed to the citizens to draw the steamers in fires if any occur.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, November 2.—The prevalence of the horse disease was more general to-day than on any previous day. No street cars were running in the city. There was a marked decrease in the number of horses on the streets and an increase of oxen. Very few fatal cases are reported.

LONDON.

LONDON, England, November 3.—The horse disease has appeared in several places in Devonshire. It is especially severe in Tiverton and vicinity.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The horse disease prevails throughout Washington, though the majority of the cases are of a very mild form. No deaths yet.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—The majority of the horses here are now suffering from the horse disease. Yesterday it made its appearance in the railroad stables in full force, and in a few hours numbers of horses were relieved from work. To-day none of the cars are running. Car owners giving the horses the benefit of rest. Blankets have been purchased in large quantities, in order to keep the horses warm. Particular attention is paid to this branch of treatment and to cleanliness. Disinfectants are everywhere used in the stables. Very few hacks and private carriages were on the streets to-day, and these from necessity.

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, N. Y., November 3.—The horse disease is rapidly increasing in this city. Every livery stable is closed, and a horse cannot be hired in the place. As yet, the horses along the Delaware and Hudson canal do not seem to be much affected.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—So far there has not been a single case in this city of the epizootic which has prevailed so extensively in the eastern cities, but its progress westward is being carefully watched by horse owners here, and every precaution and safeguard taught by experience in other cities has been taken to either ward off the disease or intelligently treat it, should it appear.

SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., November 3.—Springfield Boy, a noted trotting horse, and four other horses, died of the epizootic within the past twenty-four hours.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, November 2, 1872.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

A restaurant keeper was fined in the police court to-day $100 and his license revoked for refusing to entertain colored persons in his establishment.

A MURDERER'S DOOM SEALED.

Charles Johnson, recently convicted of murdering his wife, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of December.

WASHINGTON, November 3, 1872.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lakes, and thence over the New England and Middle States, northerly winds, occasional rain, but clearing and clear weather for Monday; in the South Atlantic States, northerly to westerly winds, and generally clear weather; in the Gulf States, northerly to easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, with occasional coast rain; in the north-west, and thence to Michigan and the lower Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather and light, variable winds, with frosts or Monday morning.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase one million of bonds on each Wednesday and to sell one million of gold each Thursday during the month of November.

ARKANSAS.

The Campaign—Trouble Anticipated.

LITTLE ROCK, November 2.—Large meetings are now held nightly by both political parties. On Monday night the Reform Republicans have a torchlight procession. The administration Republicans have a large meeting at the same time. Trouble is apprehended in some of the counties, where the registration has not been as liberal as the Reform Republicans claim it should be in such counties. It is stated that separate polls will be opened and returns made, with a view to contesting the election should it result unfavorable to the reformers.

THE OLD WORLD.

Riot at Besseges, France—Terrible Accident in Ireland—Fall of a Floor with Two Hundred Persons on It—War Imminent Between Khiva and Russia—Late News from Mexico—Disavowal of Gen. Ducrot's Order Demanded by the German Ambassador—Germany's Liberality to the United States—Councils General of Alsace and Lorraine to be Re-established.

MEXICO.

RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 31, *via* Havana, November 1, and Key West, November 2.—General Rosecrans and Mr. Plumb's railroad controversy is the subject of interest. Much correspondence has taken place relating to it.

PERSONALS.

Trevino has arrived at the Capital. He was well received by Lerdo De Tejada.

Furlerio Diaz has commissioned notable citizens to arrange peace between himself and Lerdo De Tejada.

General Timeny has been imprisoned in Guerrero, because he had not surrendered his arms.

Almendare, the leader of the Citadel revolt, has been arrested.

BORDER DEPREDATIONS INVESTIGATION.

The commission to investigate border depredations went to Matamoras to-day.

THE MIXED CLAIMS DIFFICULTY.

The Mexican Government still delays action on the mixed claims commission difficulty. Mr. Hiles, American Charge d' Affaires during the absence of Minister Nelson, is present, in poor health.

SEWARD'S DEATH.

On the news of the death of Seward, the flag on the American legation and consulate was hoisted at half mast, and kept so four days. The Mexican press contained lengthy and flattering biographies of Seward.

MINING MATTERS IMPROVING.

Mining matters are improving. Several rich veins have been discovered lately.

DEATH OF A BISHOP.

Manuel Agnas, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Mexico, died on the 18th of October. A new Protestant church has been opened. Several priests complain that the Catholics post "pasquinades" on the street corners against the Protestants.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, November 2.—John Francis Maguire, the well-known Irish member of Parliament for Cork city proper, and principal editor of the Cork *Examiner*, died last night, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The municipal elections throughout England yesterday resulted in heavy Conservative gains, which is attributed to the passage of the licensing act. There is much dissatisfaction at the working of the new ballot act. The voting was so slow that at many places all the votes could not be polled.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.

During Court yesterday in Darrus Nit Bautry, in Ireland, the floor gave way, precipitating two hundred persons a distance of twelve feet. Several were instantly killed and forty injured, some of whom may die.

SAILED.

Charles Francis Adams and Elliott C. Cowdin sailed to-day in the Russia.

AN INUNDATION IN PROSPECT.

It has been raining incessantly in London for the past four days.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

LONDON, November 2.—A banquet was given last night by the Royal Geographical Society in honor of Bartle Frere, who is about to proceed to Africa to promote the cause of the abolition of slavery in that country.

William H. Thomas, of "Notes and Queries," gave an entertainment last evening, which was largely attended by members of the literary profession.

SPAIN.

SAGOSTA A CANDIDATE FOR THE CORTES.

MADRID, November 3.—Senor Sagosta has come forward as a candidate for the Lower House of the Cortes from one of the provincial districts.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

Senor Bazagner, Minister of Finance in the Sagosta Cabinet, demands a prompt meeting of the special committee of the Cortes on impeachment, and a speedy trial of the charges against him and his colleagues. The Republicans and advanced Radicals in the Cortes have resolved to push forward the impeachment proceedings, notwithstanding Senor Zorrilla's advice to the contrary.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Queen of Spain is *enceinte*.

BUDGET APPROVED.

The Financial Committee of the Lower House have approved the mortgage and bank bills.

FRANCE.

RIOT AT BESSIERS.

PARIS, November 2.—About one hundred and fifty persons yesterday attacked, at Astrol Station, in the town of Besseges, the Department Gard, and wounded a number of the gens d' armes. The latter were compelled to fire upon their assailants, several of whom were killed and wounded. Troops have been dispatched to the town to prevent further trouble.

DISAVOWAL OF GEN. DUCROT'S ORDER DEMANDED.

PARIS, November 2.—*Le Gaulois* has a report that Count Von Arnim has demanded of Thiers a disavowal of General Ducrot's order, in which he speaks bitterly of the Germans.

EXAMINATION OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

PARIS, November 2.—The preliminary examination of Marshal Bazaine by the court martial has been resumed.

GERMANY.

GOVERNMENTAL LIBERALITY.

BERLIN, November 3.—Mr. Bancroft, the American ambassador, soon after the Emperor's decision was rendered on the San Juan boundary question, applied to the Foreign Office for an account of the expenses incurred by the German Government in the course of the arbitration, with a view to reimbursement. He was informed, in reply, that the German Government had no bill of expenses against the United States.

COUNCILS GENERAL IN THE CONQUERED PROVINCES.

STRASBURG, November 3.—The German Government will re-establish next year the Councils General in Alsace and Lorraine, in the same form in which they existed under French domination.

ASIA.

PREPARING TO RESIST THE RUSSIANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 2.—Later advices from Khiva report that Khan has built a fort at Djarkale, where he will resist the advance of the Czar's troops. He still refuses to surrender the Russians held as prisoners.

THE RIVERS.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., November 3, 1872.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., November 3, 1872.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY WILSON.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,	Leander M. Morton,
John M. Thompson,	Theodore Strong,
William D. Forten,	John Passmore,
Joseph A. Bonnam,	William J. Cologrove,
Marmo A. Davis,	Jesse Merrill,
George Morrison Coates,	Henry Grady,
Henry Bumm,	Robert Ralston,
Theodore M. Wilson,	Jasper M. Thompson,
John M. Broomall,	Isaac Frazer,
Francis Shroder,	George W. Andrews,
Mark H. Richards,	Henry Lloyd,
Edward H. Green,	John J. Gilcpie,
David K. Shoemaker,	James Patterson,
Daniel K. Miller,	John W. Wallace,
	Charles C. Boyd.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 55¼f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 111¼@111¾.

POLL A FULL VOTE.

There are few, if any, Republicans who do not earnestly and positively desire the re-election of President Grant. They would accept his non-election as a personal misfortune. Yet there are many who are so confident of the result to be reached, that they do not expect to be at the polls, unless entirely convenient. They do not mean to hazard the success of their party, but think there is no need of their vote. Suppose there should be 50,000 voters of that view in this State,—what then? Were there even 25,000, the success of the ticket might be hazarded. What is the remedy? Simply this—that every man does his duty. Remember, if you are absent on Tuesday, you as one voter, do all you can to hazard the success of your party.

FIVE and a quarter millions reduction of the public debt, during the month of October, is the last argument in favor of President Grant's re-election.

THE Geneva Arbitration is pronounced by a member of Parliament in England, the grandest triumph of modern civilization. President Grant was the author of the plan, substantially, and suggested the idea and method. Such a person well deserves re-election.

THE Radicals have the ascendency in the Cortes in Spain, very evidently. If they use the power they possess judiciously, no man can estimate the benefits that may follow in the interest of liberal government.

LOUISANA, under a special law of Congress votes, to-day for Presidential electors. The first Monday in November, is fixed by the State Constitution for State elections, and to avoid two elections so close together Congress passed the law.

ONLY one more working day remains for Republicans and friends of honest government to marshal their forces, and make their final preparations for the coming battle. This one day should be devoted to constant, unremitting vigilance and hard work. The time for argument has passed; the time for action has arrived. Every Republican should spend the remaining hours in securing a full vote of his party on election day—in seeing that every other Republican is supplied with the right tickets, and is induced to go to the polls and deposit them in the right box. No Republican whose name is on the registry should fail to vote on Tuesday.

THE Upper House of the Prussia Parliament has defeated the administrative district bill by a vote of 145 to 18, and the government has made good its threat, of what it would do in such contingency by dissolving Parliament, and ordering elections for a new Diet which is called to convene on the 12th of November. Quick work. This bill brought on a contest between the popular branch of Parliament and the government on the one side and the nobles on the other. It is easy to see which side will have to succumb in the end. The proposed law, which the nobility oppose with bitterness, provides for the immediate accomplishment of important reforms in the direction of communal self-government. It lays the basis of a system of local sovereignty, which is the true foundation of all substantial progress in politics.

HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Troy, New York, one of the most eminent iron manufacturers in the Union, died at his residence in that city on Thursday last. A number of years ago, Mr. Griswold became the owner of the Bessemer patents for this country, he being the first among American manufacturers to recognize the importance of the invention. The business of his mills increased rapidly, and within the past few years he became one of the richest iron masters in the Union. During the early part of the war Mr. Griswold evinced his stern loyality to the Government by building the first Ericsson monitor at his individual expense, taking the risk of being repaid if the novel vessel proved a success. Had it not been for his belief in the feasibility of Ericsson's idea, it is very probable that the rebel ram, "Merrimac" would have changed the complexion of the war in some respects in Chesapeake Bay and adjacent waters. In 1862 Mr. Griswold was elected to Congress as a War Democrat, but soon identified himself with the Republican party. He was re-elected in 1864 and 1866, and in 1868 was nominated by the Republican party of New York as its candidate for Governor against John T. Hoffman, and was undoubtedly elected, but was counted out by frauds. This closed Mr. Griswold's political life, as he declined to run for any office, preferring to attend to his private business.

THE arrest of the notorious women pupblishers of a free love paper in New York, with their "hoodlums," printers and stereotypers, if followed by prompt and severe punishment, will be a wise act, and greatly in the interest of public morality. No one credits the disgusting scandal these women have scattered broadcast over the land, and we are glad that the United States and city authorities have commenced their prosecution for sending obscene matter through the mails and dealing in obscene literature, rather than the parties directly involved by the monstrous libels. The offence is one against public morals and decency, and in this respect is more flagrant than in any personal view. The character of Mr. Beecher is certainly too firmly established by years of earnest devotion to religious and humane enterprises to be even tainted by the assaults of these bold bad women; if he has not this guarantee, his labors have indeed met with a poor recompense. We cannot recall in this country, in England, or even in France, a more atrocious publication than the one in question. It is characterized by total and absolute depravity, not alone in its pretended disclosures, but in the bold advocacy of universal license, and denunciation of the sacredness of marriage and family ties. Thousands upon thousands of copies have been scattered in every State through the mails to corrupt and degrade the young and inexperienced, and in this lies the great offence of these women, their aiders and abettors. It is for this they render themselves amenable to prosecutions in the United States Courts, that we hope will immure them in the cells of a Penitentiary for years, and until their power for evil is exhausted. A mad dog is not more dangerous in a crowded city than these women at large, plying their vocation of slander, and openly advocating as just and right the most pernicious and harmful of social crimes.

SECRETARY FISH ON THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

A new phase of discussion, and possibly of diplomacy, has developed in connection with the Alabama question. Secretary Fish has issued a blue book, designed to officially contradict certain statements made by Sir Stafford Northcote, at Exeter, in relation to the alleged lack of faith on the part of the Americans, in regard to the Washington treaty. The affirmation was that there was a promise that if certain verbiage were allowed to stand in the Washington treaty, no claim for indirect damages would be preferred at Geneva. The point was to convict us of bad faith. The Secretary of State has prudently waited till all disputed questions between the two governments were settled, and now proceeds to vindicate himself and colleagues.

In this defence, exculpation, attack, or whatever it may be called, Mr. Fish speaks first, of the conduct of the American Commissioners while the treaty was in process of formation, as showing that they did not either waive or neglect any part of the claims that our Government believed itself to hold against England; and, second, in especial vindication of Mr. Fish from the unavoidable imputation of Sir Stafford's speech that he had, first, as a commissioner to negotiate a treaty, knowingly allowed his colleagues on the other side to derive a promise of a certain line of action from what passed in conference, and then, as a ministerial officer, attempted to uphold and enforce a totally variant line of action with respect to the same subject. It is, of course, simply a question of veracity, in its present shape, but Secretary Fish has the support of all the American Commissioners, thus strengthening his statement so far as the intention of the American Commissioners to convey any such idea as charged is concerned.

General Schenck's letter furnishes, however, a possible solution to the entire difficulty. It embodies a letter, written by Sir Stafford Northcote, after his Exeter speech, in which he explains and modifies his statement. In this, he claims that a statement such as he referred to was made before the formal work of the Treaty was begun, but that no one thought of relying upon anything else than the Treaty itself. The only question in this affair is that of the necessity of issuing a blue book over so trifling a difference. We incline to the view that no such necessity existed.

EXPANSION STATED.

We notice in the *Post*, and several other journals, editorial articles, opposing any reissue of greenbacks, and urging contraction. Any additional issue of legal tenders is spoken of as an "inflation of the currency," and the arguments against it are usually no more accurate in expression. Inflation, in the commercial sense, is undue expansion, and this is the meaning of those who use the term. Of course, there is a sense in which inflation and expansion are synonimous terms,—but it is claimed that while at the present we may expand,—that is, increase the currency, we do not inflate it. The basis of this is, that it requires more currency to transact a thousand millions of business, than it would to manage five hundred millions. The wealth of this country is increasing more than a thousand millions yearly, and this in time requires a circulating medium, commensurate with the increase. This is the briefest form of the argument. The argument against contraction is equally brief. Secretary McCullogh tried it,—gradually contracting, till, $44,000,000 of currency were retired from circulation, when there was such a cry of distress as compelled the abandonment of the policy. Where a policy is fairly tried, and fails of success, there is no further evidence needed of its inutility.

More in detail it may be stated, that the war of rebellion not merely revolutionized some of the political institutions of this country, but its business ideas as well. Prior to the war, we had an *ad valorem* tariff, or practically free trade. As a result, several of our most promising manufactures and of other forms of business were brought into competition with those of England, and prices were correspondingly low. Much is said about the purchasing value of a dollar before the war,—that it would purchase so much flour, or groceries, or dry goods; but it is to be remembered that the farmer and manufacturer must take so much less, and pay so much less. Worse than all, occupation was uncertain and precarious. Now it is a general fact that labor is more uniformly employed, and at prices that are relatively more remunerative than before the war.

The change of policy necessitated by the war resulted in protecting American industry, and this, and the wonderful scale on which the war was carried on, and the consequent development of trade, gave a new impulse to all forms of commerce. This has been continued since the war. As an instance of this expansion of enterprise we have one Pacific railroad in operation, and others in rapid construction. We have a large share of the Oriental trade. More intimate commercial relations exist between distant parts of the country. San Francisco merchants purchase goods in New York or Philadelphia and in a fortnight have them ready for sale. We have the fruits and other productions of California in our markets and stores. Thus there is an expansion of business that calls for a corresponding expansion of currency.

Yet this is not inflation, by any means. The question here is, simply, does an increasing volume of business, covering a larger area, and necessitating thus time for transfers and the like, necessitate more of whatever circulating medium a country may employ? We pointed out some time since that business is generally done more directly on a cash basis than before the war. Yet this not only necessitates balances in bank, but sometimes double balances. A merchant of Pittsburgh desires to make purchases in New York, and to avoid the danger of carrying currency, obtains a bank draft. For this he must leave a deposit of so much cash, or an equivalent security. The bank issuing the draft must also have in New York a deposit or securities, in order to issue the draft. In this and similar ways the increase is needed, yet the necessities of the public are not over met. It may be set down as a truism that so long as the volume of currency does not over supply business demands, so long is there no danger of inflation. Hence our changes in the method of doing business, our increase of population, and the wonderful increase of business, renders what would have been a surplus years ago, a simple equivalent now. If an equivalent, there is an enlarged issue not inflation.

The central points in this discussion are, the development of the resources of the country, and such aid as may be legitimately given to this grand, progressive work. Never were the people of any land so active in developing their resources as the people of this country are to-day. Every part of our extended domain,—from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the North and South, throbs under the eager pulse beats of industrious men. The tendency of the effort and skill, industry and power thus put forth is, to make this nation independent in its resources of every other nation in the world. We may be compelled for years yet, to pay for this, but the harvest will surely come. England, for more than a century, bore the burden of building up her industries, and her statesmen were far-sighted enough to see that their reward would surely come. We are now engaged in a nobler work. There capitalists were chiefly benefitted,—here both capitalists and workmen share the favor. Hence, whatever of expansion may prove to be necessary, no more, we favor. If Secretary Boutwell's five millions will answer, well. If ten millions will do, issue that amount. If one hundred millions shall be needed, we call for so much. We put in, however, this proviso, that it shall be for the demands of actual business men, not speculators.

THE ELECTIONS TO-MORROW.

Aside from the choice of Presidential electors to-morrow, in many of the States there are local contests for State officers and Congressmen of great interest. The most important of these in the Northern States are in New York and Illinois, to which we have hitherto referred at some length. We see no reason to doubt that in both States the Republicans will elect their Governor, State officers and Legislature, securing the re-election of Senator Conkling and the displacement of Senator Trumbull by a reliable Republican. In Illinois, and especially in Chicago, the liquor question in half dozen different phases will affect the Republican vote on Governor and Legislature, but not enough to endanger the loss of either. Minority representation in Illinois will make the Legislature close in the popular branch, to which alone it applies. The vote of New York since the Presidential election in 1868 has been as follows.

	Rep.	Dem.	Total.	Maj.	
1868	419,883	429,883	849,766	10,000	D.
1869	310,733	330,974	641,707	20,241	D.
1870	366,438	397,532	765,968	33,096	D.
1871	387,119	368,212	755,331	18,907	R.

Since 1860, the Republicans have carried New York eight times, and the Democrats six. Illinois has voted continuously Republican since 1864, except in 1862, when a Democratic State Treasurer slipped in on a light vote. In 1868, General Grant had a majority in the State, on a total vote of 449,436, of 51,150. In 1871 the Republican candidate for Congressman at large had a majority of 22,589 on a total vote of but 253,163. The State is well guarded in the faith, and General Grant's majority will not vary much from that of 1868. General Oglesby will probably not run so well, as he is opposed by a German who represents Democratic and European ideas on the whisky, beer and Sunday questions.

In Massachusetts, Kansas and Michigan, Governors are to be elected, but there is no contest to speak of. In the last named State ex Governor Austin Blair heads the coalition ticket, and will be put in his little bed for a long and undisturbed slumber. In the other Northern States, the contests have no striking points, and where State officers are to be chosen are merely for subordinate officials.

Going South, we find in Tennessee probably the most embittered canvass in any State of the Union, growing out of the stump candidacy of ex-President Johnson, in opposition to General Cheatham, regular Democrat, and Horace Maynard, Republican, for Congressman at large. The ex-President has made a remarkable canvass and secured an immense personal following, but whether enough to elect himself or divert sufficient votes to elect Maynard, is doubtful. This tri-angular fight has absorbed all other questions in the State, and the minor candidates have been forced to take sides. Out of this the Republicans will probably gain Congressmen, although it is conceded the State is certain for Greeley and General Brown, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Tennessee gave Grant 30,446 majority four years ago, but has since gone Democratic by majorities ranging from 85,000 to 35,000, the result of rebel enfranchisement.

In Missouri Governor and United States Senator are to be chosen. The franchise has been swelled in this State by an amendment to the Constitution, and heavy immigration, so that the total vote is expected to reach not far from 300,000, or double the vote cast in 1868, when the State gave 25,883 Republican majority, which was changed in 1870 to 41,917 Liberal. We have but little doubt the State will go for Greeley by a reduced majority from this figure; that Woodson will be elected Governor over ex-Senator Henderson, and that precious blessing Frank Blair will go back to the Senate.

In Louisiana, Florida and Arkansas Governor and other State officers, and legislatures to elect United States Senators, are to be chosen. In these States affairs have been so terribly mismanaged, and the people so shamelessly plundered by their State officials, that we do not care to hazard a prediction as to how they will vote for Governor, etc., although we regard them as reasonably sure for General Grant. Both parties are pledged to reform in State affairs, and all three States need it bad enough. Arkansas is now the only State in the Union that disfranchises citizens for participation in the rebellion, and it votes to-morrow on an amendment to the State Constitution by which condemned criminals, paupers, idiots and insane persons only are disqualified from voting. Louisiana, it should be remembered, *votes to-day* for Presidential electors under a special act passed by the last Congress, the State election there regularly coming on the first Monday in November; this saves the trouble and expense of holding two elections so near together. In Texas the election will begin to-morrow, and continue four days, under a provision of the State Constitution, which Congress by special law permitted to be applied to the choice of Presidential electors.

In addition to the candidates for electors nominated by the Republicans and Democrats in all the States, the friends of O'Conor and Adams have made nominations for electors in New York, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and perhaps other States. We have also noticed announcements of nominations of electors by the temperance people in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Michigan.

In conclusion, we present a statement of the vote of each State in the Electoral College, and the vote of the several States for Governor, Congress or other State officer, at the latest general election held. The returns from Georgia, South Carolina and West Virginia are incomplete, and the estimated majorities only are given. In West Virginia the last election was an unsatisfactory test, there being two Democratic candidates for Governor only in the field, and the Republicans generally casting their votes for Hon. John J. Jacob, the present incumbent, who ran as an independent candidate against the regular nominee of his party, and was elected:

Year.	Electoral vote.	State.	Republican.	Democratic.
1870	10	Alabama	77,676	79,447
1870	6	Arkansas	28,190	25,488
1871	6	California	62,481	57,520
1872	6	Connecticut	46,563	44,562
1870	3	Delaware	9,082	12,458
1870	4	Florida	13,208	13,426
1872	11	Georgia	Maj.	60,000
1871	21	Illinois	137,429	115,349
1872	15	Indiana	188,276	189,424
1871	11	Iowa	108,801	67,547
1870	5	Kansas	40,666	20,496
1871	12	Kentucky	89,083	126,069
1870	8	Louisiana	65,847	41,379
1872	7	Maine	72,172	55,124
1871	8	Maryland	55,824	73,959
1871	13	Massachusetts	75,129	47,725
1870	11	Michigan	100,176	83,393
1871	5	Minnesota	46,425	31,457
1869	8	Mississippi	76,186	38,097
1870	15	Missouri	63,336	104,374
1872	3	Nebraska	16,075	11,105
1870	3	Nevada	6,148	7,200
1872	5	N. Hampshire	38,618	36,585
1871	9	New Jersey	76,292	82,299
1871	35	New York	387,119	368,212
1872	10	North Carolina	98,644	96,741
1872	22	Ohio	265,612	251,133
1872	3	Oregon	11,163	12,917
1872	29	Pennsylvania	353,387	317,760
1872	4	Rhode Island	9,385	8,141
1872	7	South Carolina	30,000 maj.	
1870	12	Tennessee	41,278	76,666
1872	8	Texas	51,846	73,930
1872	5	Vermont	41,946	16,613
1870	11	Virginia	82,160	84,399
1872	5	West Virginia	2,861	L. D. maj.
1871	10	Wisconsin	78,301	68,910

We cannot see that the Greeleyites can lay claim to the certainty of carrying a single Northern State. We believe they are reasonably sure of carrying Delaware, Maryland, the two Virginias, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Georgia and Texas, (casting 87 electoral votes), but with these all certainty ends. A few of the other States, in the South, may be classified as doubtful, but the remainder, North and South, are certain for Grant. New York alone excepted, which is debatable ground, with the chances largely in favor of the Republicans.

MRS. PARTON (Fanny Fern,) made more money in her writings than any woman in America, except Mrs. Stowe.

GENERAL NEWS.

THERE are 518 election districts in the city of New York.

PHILADELPHIA Councils have appropriated $50,000 for the preliminary expenses of the centennial celebration.

THERE is a young lady in Los Angeles county, Cal., who owns 9,000 acres of land and 4,000 head of cattle. She has no incumbrance in the shape of a husband.

AN eight-foot Italian marble statue of Ethan Allen, representing the old hero demanding the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga, is to be placed upon his monument at Burlington.

THE number of Dunkards in Kansas is from 10,000 to 15,000. They are a quiet, peaceable, industrious people. When the men meet each other at church they salute each other with a kiss.

THE last project suggested for the Massachusetts Legislature is to consolidate in one municipality Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Malden, Everett, Charlestown, Chelsea, Revere, Winthrop and East Boston.

THE President authorizes a positive denial that he ever sent a dispatch to Thiers congratulating him on the progress of Republicanism in France, as shown by the recent election for vacancies in the French National Assembly.

THE First Baptist church at Chicago are about to remove to a new spot their house of worship, which seven years ago was erected at a cost of $150,000. It will be taken down and put up again stone by stone until it is exactly reproduced on the new site.

A COLORED gentleman went to Marianna, Florida, the other day to consult one of the most conscientious lawyers, and, after stating his case, said, "Now, Mr. ——, I know you's a lawyer, but I wish you would, please sir, jiss tell me de truff 'bout dat matter."

THE New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is to be furnished with four distinct tracks all the way from New York city to Buffalo. This will double the capacity of the road. The necessary funds, some $25,000,000, are to be provided by issue of a mortgage bond.

A STREAM of English immigration is now setting in the direction of North Carolina. Fifteen families of this nation have settled in the vicinity of Raleigh within the past month, and nineteen families more from Birmingham and Northamptonshire are reported on their way to the same locality.

A CONTRACTOR in St. Louis, Mo., who is accused of having defrauded the State by over charging for work done on a new jail, defended himself by saying that the expenses of the investigation committee who examined him would cost the State more than the amount he was accused for overcharging.

M. LOUIS BLANE, who represents the most advanced Republican sentiment of France, declares his fears that the Presidency as now constituted is but another form of royalty. Public opinion seems to have generally settled down to the comfortable belief that M. Thiers was a safe bridge from monarchism to a real republicanism for France.

CHICAGO gets glorified in more ways than one. Of the mausoleum of Henry Keep, at Watertown, N. Y., the *Dispatch* of that place says: "It has stained glass windows of a note-worthy innovation in sepulchral architecture—on one of which Keep is represented, together with an open Bible, impersonations of Hope and Fidelity, and the Michigan Southern Railway depot in Chicago."

THE State Auditor of South Carolina has been removed from office, as he alleges, and the Charleston *Courier* credits the statement, because he refuses to levy a tax to pay the interest on what is called the fraudulent debt of the State, including a levy of three mills upon the dollar, to redeem $45,000 of the Blue Ridge scrip, one-quarter of the entire issue of which has, by decision of Judge Willard, of the Supreme Court, been decided unconstitutional and invalid.

THE civilization of Kentucky has been again darkened by the public whipping of one of its citizens. Andrew Jackson received ten lashes upon his bare back in the market-place of Paducah, the other day, for some minor offense, and a crowd of idle spectators was witness to the disgraceful scene. It is to be believed that this wretched statute remains in the criminal code because public attention and condemnation have never been promptly directed to it; but so long as it continues, so long is Kentucky behind her sister States and the age in the march of progress.—*Courier-Journal.*

THE total census of horses in this country was 4,336,719 in 1850, 6,249,174 in 1860, and 8,999,900 in 1872. The total valuation is $659,707,916, in which Pennsylvania has $53,069 998 invested in 546,190 horses, averaging $97 18. New York, Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, only have more than Pennsylvania. The grand average price for the whole country is $73 37. To this must be added $121,027,316 invested in 1,276,300 mules, of which Pennsylvania has 24,900, valued at $3,242,229, averaging $130,21. The gross value of the horses and mules of the whole country is $780,735,232, compared with $321,562,603 in oxen and other cattle; $320,408,983 in milch cows; $88,771,197 in sheep, and $138,733,828 in hogs.

THE Postmaster General has reversed his former decision as to the class of postal matter in which engravings, chromos, etc., should properly be placed. Hereafter all such matter may be sent by mail at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, and in packages weighing less than four pounds. It will be remembered that the former decision was to the effect that art publications were not "printed matter" within the meaning of the statute. The reversal of the former opinion was procured by the joint efforts of the art dealers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, but the largest share of the benefit will be reaped by the small dealers who order by mail, and the thousands of country purchasers who receive popular art publications in the same way.

THE police courts of Washington City are now puzzled with a complex legal question, arising under the Municipal Civil Rights bill. The facts are that a colored man went into a fashionable ice cream restaurant, and was informed in advance that $2 was the price for a plate of this refreshment. He refused to pay any such a price, and the establishment refused to serve him. He thereupon brought suit under the bill aforesaid. It was shown by the proprietor in defence that the colored man and his companions acted rudely; were smoking cigars in violation of the rules of the establishment, and that if this class of custom were admitted, it would ruin his business. The case was not argued, and the Court reserved its decision. Whichever way the latter may go, it is determined to make this a test case, and carry it to the Supreme Court.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* prints this beautiful little story: "There is a covered bridge at Peoria five hundred feet above high-water mark. A drover recently attempted to drive a thousand sheep across it. When about half-way over the bell-wether noticed an open window, and recogizing his destiny, made a strike for glory and the grave. When he reached the sunlight he at once appreciated his critical situation, and, with a leg stretched toward each cardinal point of the compass, he uttered a plaintive 'Ma-a!' and descended to his fate. The next sheep and the next followed, imitating the gesture and the remark of the leader. For hours it rained sheep. The crewhile placid stream was incarnadine with the life blood of moribund mutton, and not until the brief tail of the last sheep, as it disappeared through the window, waived adieu to this wicked world, did this movement cease.

THERE is not much that is romantic usually connected with the Oneida community, but the accession of the Russian Princess Alexandrowna Troubeschenoff supplies for a moment that element to the life of this staid and sombre people. The princess appears to have been the patroness of various vagaries from her youth, and more than a suspicion that she is not exactly sane will force itself upon the mind. She is the daughter of Gen. Sebastopol Kalloff, and married in 1861 Prince Troubeschenoff, who shot himself a few years after. Returning to Russia, the widow came for a time, under the influence of the celebrated Spiritualist Home. She soon opened a correspondence also with prominent members of the Oneida community, and announced her perversion to their doctrines. She thereupon commenced to make converts, but was arrested, imprisoned, her property confiscated, and she herself exiled.

MRS. GREELEY, whose maiden name was Mary Young Cheney, was born in Connecticut, where her family still reside. In 1835 or 1836 she was sent to Warrenton, N. C., to take charge of a school, and was married to Mr. Greeley in that place in 1836. Mr. Greeley was then conducting the *New Yorker*, in that city, and in the establishment of the *Tribune*, and since, Mrs. Greeley has exerted a powerful influence over her husband. They had several children, of whom only two are now living.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinzy, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. A. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Mott. C. Sommers, Christopher Zug.
John R. Bailey, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

THERE is nothing mean about Lord Dudley. The centre stone of a coronet of diamonds he presented to his wife, on her last birthday cost alone $150,000.

DR. BELLOWS says that the old controversy between Unitarianism and Trinitarianism and Calvanism is over. A great many peaceably disposed people will be glad to hear it.

MISS KATE FIELD, recently returned from beyond the seas, is as vivacious, light-hearted, and pleasant as ever. She has not yet determined whether she will re-enter the lecture field.

THE late James Gordon Bennett's elegant residences, at Washington Height and Fifth avenue, New York, are to let for five years. The city house is offered for business purposes.

I'VE always heard the world was round and now I know it," were Mr. Seward's first words to the concourse of friends who welcomed him to Auburn, after his circumnavigation of the globe.

WASHINGTON society will lose this season Senor Garcia, Minister from the Argentine Republic, and his wife, the handsomest couple in the diplomatic corps. They will go to Europe for six months.

MRS. ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON appears to have found great favor in the eyes of the people of Colorado as a dramatic reader. She drew large audiences and won enthusiastic applause wherever she appeared.

A WESTERN EDITOR, in announcing the demise of his paper, says: "The brilliancy of our career has only been equalled by its brevity, and the lack of business management has only been equalled by the lack of business itself.

OLIVE LOGAN remarks, "I am not fickle; but do you know whenever I get a beau and come to like him I find another man I like better?" There is a great deal of human nature about this lady, after all. But can she afford to be so honest with Wirt Sikes around?

THE *Home Journal* of New York says: "From a reliable source we learn that Lieutenant Fred. D. Grant, son of President Grant, will be married early during the coming year to Miss Wright, daughter of the late General Wright, of the United States Army."

THE second wife of Garibaldi, living near Como, in Italy, is described as a handsome, though coarse woman, still comparatively young and very rich. She left her husband the day after her wedding, and has never seen him since. No reasons were ever given on either side.

THOS. J. DIGBY, a crippled Confederate soldier, farming in Baldwin county, Ga., has made on forty acres of land, without any assistance, 9 bales of cotton, 125 bushels of corn, 25 bushels of peas, 100 bushels potatoes, 4 stacks of fodder, and a large quantity of hay, the whole valued at $1,170.

THE whole of the second volume of Forster's "Life of Dickens" is now written, with the exception of the last two pages. This volume will only bring the work down to the year 1852. The separation between Dickens and his wife took place in 1858, and that part of Dickens' life will therefore be comprised in the third and concluding volume.

IT was a pretty custom with the late Mrs. Parton for years to substitute for a monogram, in her notes, a dainty little fern leaf, a note-worthy innovation in sepulchral architecture—on one of which Keep is represented, together with an open Bible, impersonations of Hope and Fidelity, and the Michigan Southern Railway depot in Chicago."

WHY HAVE YOUR HORSES,

Why have your carriages,
Why have your omnibuses,
Why have your street cars,
Why have your grays and wagons,
And have your horses sick

When you can avoid all of this by treating the horses properly. The only remedies in use that are of any benefit whatever will be found a sure cure and a reliable remedy, just received this day, and for sale at the very lowest price, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

A SOLEMN TRUTH.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, with the Doctor's instructions, has often cured some of the most hopeless cases of consumption. Its whole action is fully explained in an Essay of thirty-two pages, which can be had by addressing the Doctor, at 167 Liberty, or 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is not in lung diseases alone that this great remedy is effective. The Bronchia Catarrh, Asthma, Liver and Kidney diseases are equally within its reach. In fact, any chronic disease where the blood is unhealthy, it will act with a power and energy that is truly wonderful.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

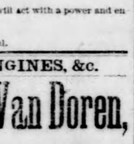
M. B. Cochran & Co.,

121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Jo-sler Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct14

SASH BALANCE.

The Anderson Sash BALANCE.



Has been in successful operation for over 3 years. Has, in every case, when properly fitted to the windows, given general satisfaction. It completely does away with the old style of cords and weights; has none of the vexatious annoyances of that old plan; does not get out of order, and is warranted to wear and work satisfactory as long as the window remains.

And WARD & CO.,
Agents.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Miller's Screw Can,

This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, Fruit, &c. All kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders on short notice.

D. MILLER & CO.,

Rear of 186 Wood Street,

Entrance to Virgin alley.
oct7:y5

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DREKA,

Importer and Retail Dealer in

Fine Stationery,
Wedding, Visiting,
Party and Business
Card Engraving,
Monograms, Arms
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Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.

1032 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

AT

POPULAR PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

A large stock of

Dress Goods, Silks,
Sateens, Plaids, Brocades,
Reps, Alpacas, Delaines,
French Merinos
And Silk Poplins.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

NEW STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
BROCADED SILKS, &C.

ALPACAS, ALPACAS,
LUSTRES, LUSTRES.

Mohairs, Mohairs, and Gro de Londres.

WATER PROOF CLOTHS, in all colors.
CASSIMERES, for Men and Boys' Wear,

At the Lowest Prices.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

Carpets and Oil Cloths.

BRUSSELS CARPETS and WINDOW HOLLAND,
STAIR OIL CLOTHS AND CARPETS,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.

NEW GOODS

FRESH ARRIVAL.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.

BLACK SILKS

New Stripped Poplins,

BROCADE SILKS,

Sattienes in New Shades,

FRENCH DIAGONILS,

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ALPACA LUSTRES

VELVETEENS,

Shawls and Scarfs.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

In Great Variety at Very Low Prices.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue,

Have now open the largest and most

COMPLETE STOCK

OF

Fall and Winter Goods

In their line to be found in this or any other market, of our own importation,

Ladies' Cloth Cloaks and Talmas

Ladies' Velvet Cloaks, Ladies' White Opera Cloth and Cashmere Cloaks and Talmas, Real and Imitation Seal Skin Sacques, Muffs and Boas. Do not fail to call and examine this line of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Hats and Bonnets,

Newest novelties, Feathers and Wings, new shaded Ostrich Plumes, Nigrettes and Pon Pons in endless variety of style and shade, new invisible Cloth Shades of Gro Grain and Trimming Velvets, Jet Ornaments,

Fancy Goods, Jewelry, &c.

Felt Skirts, embossed and braided, Ladies' White Muslin Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Toilet, Sacques, &c., full line just received.

SPANISH NETT VEILS,

Striped Neck and Shoulder Scarfs,

Real Thread and Lama Lace, Berthas, Marie Antoinette Capes, Stashes, &c. Novelties in this class of goods just out. Call and examine at

AT RETAIL STORES,

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FALL DRY GOODS.

Black Silks,
Black and Colored Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Imperial Diagonals,
Japanese Cloths and Epangalines,
Shawls in great varieties,

Just received at

H. J. LYNCH'S,

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oct26

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STEAM FITTER,
Sewer Pipe,
CEMENT, &C.
MANUFACTURER OF
Valves, Fitting, Steel Brushes,
of all kinds, and dealer in GAS PIPE.

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JOHN FITZSIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works,

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

mh26:d&w

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Incline Plane Company's First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

Birmingham Market House First Mortgage 8's at par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,

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JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYNER,
J. H. BORLAND, H. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jy20:y52

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

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WM. STEVENSON, Cashier.

jy17:vll

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

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NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and Sell on Commission all Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

se13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 2, 1872.

Things are working in the local money market towards still greater ease. To-day there was a marked improvement, and the difficulty to negotiate good paper was less than it has been for some time back. The fall trade, which last month fell off, and in appearance gave promise of being a meagre one, now puts forth indications that it will be a large, brisk, and possibly a profitable one. It is very certain that the change in favor of a large business within the last week is most remarkable, particularly as regards the quality, and goes to carry out the conclusions arrived at in this column, and here before alluded to, namely, that the prosperity and progress of this city, although it might be hindered by pernicious management in the national finances, held back by the parsimonious and contracted views of some of its capitalists, and retarded by the croakers and evil prophets, who unluckily are to be found habituating this community, will constantly increase until it occupies a position of wealth, power and influence second to that of no other city in the country; it is a general good feeling could at all times be kept up among the managers of the principal banks in the neighborhood, such a thing as the late stringency would, if at all, be scarcely felt by the business men of the community. The New York bank statement for the week ending to-day, and appended, is a most favorable one.

Loans, increase	$ 2,907,300
Specie, increase	1,093,300
Legal tenders, decrease	605,600
Net deposits, increase	1,202,800
Circulation, decrease	94,800

In the way of improvement we notice that Messrs. Carnegie, Coleman & Co. have purchased eighty acres of the McKinney property, located at McKinney's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, adjoining the eastern line of the borough of Braddock, and laid out and owned by Messrs. C. Hannen Love, George B. Hill, and others, for $200,000, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Bessamer steel works. This and the many other improvements now being projected for in the neighborhood of this city will give an impetus to the sale of real estate such as it has not up to the present time felt.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.
Gold	111¾
U. S. 6's—1881	115¾
5-20—1864	117
" 1865	112¾
" 1865 new	113¾
" 1867	114¾
" 1868 (coupons)	114
10-40s	108
" (coupons)	108
Currency 6's	112¾
RAILROAD STOCKS.	
New York Central	95¾
Erie	
Michigan Southern	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	
North Western, common	82¾
Rock Island	103¾
Pacific Mail	94½
Western Union Telegraph	73
Ohio & Mississippi	48¾
Union Pacific	38¾
Toledo & Wabash	72¾
Adams Express	94½
American Express	71
United States Express	78
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	87
Marion	114

Messrs. Gilbough & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	59¼
Reading R. R.	58¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	124¾
Oil Creek & Allegheny R. R.	36
Lehigh Valley	59
Philadelphia & Erie	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Pittsburgh City 6's	74¾
A. V. R. R.	bid 93
Central Transportation	46

NEW YORK, November 2, 1872.

The gold market opened at 112, sold down to 111¾, and closed at 111¾@111¾. Loans ranged from 1-64 to 1-32 at for use, and 3 to 1 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $62,000,000. A report was current in the street to-day that the Treasury secretly sold to-day and yesterday five millions and a half of gold. This report was not credited in some quarters, as it is believed that the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to sell the secret sale of gold by the Treasury. Money easy at 4 per cent., after loaning at per cent. gold. The bank statement is favorable. It shows a gain in reserve of $210,700. The banks now have $5,625,675 above the 25 per cent. required. The specie exchange week amounted to $1,172,556. The increase over to-day paid out $415,000 and $24,000 the reduction of bonds for the week and dull during the bonds dull and steady. The to-day was irregular and generally quiet. Pacific Mail declined from 95¼ to 93, but afterwards rallied to 94¾. Western Union declined from 85 to 79. North Western from 83¾ to 82¾, and Rock Island from 110¼ to 109¾. The balance of the list declined ¼ to ¾ per cent. Wabash and Ohio were comparatively steady. The indications to-night point to a quiet condition of affairs on Stock Exchange and in Wall street until after the election.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills 9¾. U. S. coupons 1865, 113¾; do of '65, 111; 5-20s of '64, 111; 5-20s of '65, 113¾; do new 5-20s 113¾; 5-20s of '67, 114; '68 coupons, 114; new fives 109; 10-40s 108¾; currency sixes, 113¾.

Missouri, 92; Tennessee, old 73; do new 73; Virginia, 51; do new 44; North Carolina, new 19.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton, 105; Western Union Telegraph Co., 79; Quicksilver, 47; Adams Express Co., 94¼; Wells Fargo Express Co., 87; American Merchants' Union Express Co., 71; United States Express Co., 78; Pacific Mail, 94¼; New York Central, 95; Erie, 25¾; do preferred, 73¾; Harlem, 114; do preferred, 124; Michigan Central, 114; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89¾; Northwestern, 82¾; do preferred, 88¾; Rock Island, 110¼; New Jersey Central, 103¾; Reading, 34¾; 56¾; do preferred, 75¾; Wabash, 72¾; do preferred, 88; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 113; do preferred, 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 48¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 97; Burlington & Quincy, 135; Lake Shore, 92¾; Panama, 353½; Illinois Central 122; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific, 100¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 34; Delaware & Lackawanna, 120½; Hartford & Erie, 25.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARD, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, November 2, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	850 cars	327 cars
Hogs	158 "	311 "
Sheep	55 "	46 "
Horses	14 "	9 "
Mules	8 "	4 "
Total	578 "	697 "

CATTLE.

The supply, as will be seen was again light this week, and with more favorable advices from the east, trade was more active and the market a shade firmer, though not any perceptible change in prices. There was an increased number of country buyers in attendance; this caused a big augmented demand for the common and medium cattle, and some of the dealers even succeeded an advance in these grades of cattle of 20 to 25 cents per cwt, while others thought there was no change though all agreed in reporting a better market for fair to prime cattle, and of this quality, as usual, was common but there was only a fair demand for prime shipping cattle, and, for the reason above stated, the lower grades sold just as well and if anything a little better in many prices. We may be mistaken, but the probability is that the rush of common stock is about over, and, if so, there will not be so much difference made between them and prime shipping steers as there has been; the offerings will be more equally divided, and hence the premium of ¾ to ¾ cent per pound, which shippers have been obliged to pay for the finer grades, the indications are, is about played out. Good cattle, as a matter of course, will always sell more readily and that too at relatively better prices than the commoner grades, but for some months past, the offerings of the latter have been so heavy, all the markets being completely glutted, that it got down below its value; while at the present time the supply of the former was scarcely equal to the demand, and the result was, and I could not under the circumstances be otherwise, a very wide margin between the two kinds of stock.

Prime to extra 1,400 to 1,400 steers may be fairly quoted at 6¼@6¾; one drove from Southern Ohio averaging 1,400 brought 6,70; and another bunch from the same part, averaging 1,350, sold at 6¾@6¾; 1,200 to 1,200 averages 5¾@6; fair 900 to 1,000 lbs. 4½@5.

Following embraces most of the sales during the past two days.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:

14	27,800	5 50	14	20,280	4 50
11	9,760	4 50	10	8,130	3 40
19	20,670	5 00	18	9,010	4 50

Hazlewood & B. sold:

13	13,420	4 75	21	18,030	3 65
15	12,420	3 25	20	16,880	3 80
12	11,190	4 25	25	7,660	4 00
15	11,910	4 00	8	6,220	5 50

Smith, Watson & B sold:

35	39,350	5 00	22	18,590	3 50
15	19,070	6 00	18	18,660	4 65

Ulery & Hamilton sold:

20	25,520	4 90	16	21,960	5 50
13	for lot	$480 00			

Orr, Williams & Do. sold:

60	ave. 1,350	6 62	31	ave. 1,400	6 70
30	ave. 1,000	4 75			

Helmes, L & Co. sold:

14	12,740	4 60	28	40,560	4 40
18	18,970	4 80	23	20,590	3 85
19	16,710	3 85	20	16,410	3 50
16	17,170	4 50	31	42,700	5 80
10	11,420	5 62	67	82,450	6 00
20	20,480	3 65	18	20,920	5 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts were fair, and mostly common in point of quality; and while the market, especially for the better grades, was more active and firmer, there was, however, no quotable change to note in prices, as compared with last week. Extra fat cattle 83@100 lbs, 5¼@6; extra coarse wool, same weights, 6@5¾; prime 85@90 lbs (fine wool) 5,25@5,50; fair 70@80 lbs, 4¾@4¾; common 70@ 75 lbs, 3½@3¾. There is not near as much inquiry for this kind of stock as there was during the summer, and early in the fall; however, this is usually the case at this season of the year, and it may be attributed mainly to the fact that stock is largely substitute for mutton in cold weather. This will explain why, in the face of the diminished receipts, there has been no improvement in prices; there is not one car of sheep wanted here now, where two were taken thirty or sixty days ago, and this is no doubt true of the eastern markets.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:

40	3,530	4 00	45	3,380	4 62

Hazlewood & B. sold:

67	per head	$2 50	280	per head	$1 75

Holmes, L & Co:

196	8,390	5 00	181	15,980	4 70
187	9,030	5 20	195	62,720	4 75
217	15,940	4 90	199	17,020	5 00
189	16,650	5 00	189	17,320	5 00
191	15,740	4 40	203	17,400	5 00
414	33,220	4 40	19	1,540	5 25

HOGS.

The hog market during week ending on Friday was one of the worst that has been experienced here for some time, for which there were various reasons, some of which we shall refer to. In the first place in the early part of the week there were more hogs here to forward than there were cars to ship them in, which caused an accumulation which would not have otherwise have existed. Then, again, the horse panic in New York, which prevented the New York slaughterers from delivering dressed hogs, even if sold, and, in consequence, for several days the York buyers were all out of the market; hence the pens were full, the demand very limited, while the arrivals continued, and, as a natural consequence, prices had to sink. As is usual, when the market is in this condition, all nice, smooth hogs sell at some price, while heavy, coarse, scalawag stock has to be held until the supply becomes somewhat reduced. Yesterday and to-day, however, there was a change for the better, the horse panic having subsided somewhat in New York, the cutters there are again buying, and the improvement there has had, as might be expected, a similar effect here. Most of the York buyers sold orders to-day to-day, and with a limited supply, the market was considerably firmer, and for best grades prices were a shade higher; furthermore, for the first time in two weeks the pens were pretty well cleared, and the prospects upon the whole were regarded with more favor. Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs may be quoted to-day at 4¾ to 5 cts, and fair to prime Yorkers at 4¼@4¾.

One of our packers, Mr. E. H. Myers, was at the yards this morning, but he did not buy, being unwilling to pay the prices demanded.

Following is a partial report of the sales yesterday and to-day.

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

49	12,680	4 65	112	26,060	4 75
106	23,600	4 30	67	17,890	4 75
165	32,550	3 75	94	22,590	4 85
151	32,520	4 50	31	8,590	4 30
34	8,750	4 35	61	19,170	5 00

Smith, Watson & B sold:

42	13,710	4 80	55	15,150	4 85
79	14,640	4 75	59	15,500	4 90
83	21,140	4 45	40	11,300	4 40
43	10,580	4 60	20	5,902	4 20

Ulery & Hamilton sold:

16	4,410	4 65	21	5,410	4 60
23	6,530	4 60	64	14,070	4 48
34	8,830	4 70	11	2,480	4 45
84	26,190	4 80	37	10,040	4 60

Holmes, L. & Co. sold:

54	14,450	4 87	89	23,600	4 60
21	6,920	4 20	53	14,330	4 46
64	17,160	4 45	54	14,390	4 45
176	48,470	4 85	21	5,490	4 60

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Pgh Fge & Fa Co. m.	4
Lucy Furnace, o.	15
Shoenberger & Co.	1
J. Moorhead, b.	3
Parke & Bro	5
Total	44
Lewis O P m	8
Wharton & Co, o	1
Merdith E & Co, o	1
Dilworth P & Co, o	4

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Caughey & H, m	14
Nimick & Co, m	2
J. Wood & Co, m	4
Wharton Bros, m	1
Total	44
Lewis B & D, o	3
Wm Rea, m	1
Graff B & Co, m	1
Brown & Co, m	1
Total	27

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Woods & Co, m	8
J. Moorhead, m	4
Total	15

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co, b	1
Carnagie K & Co, o	2
Total	3

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, November 2.—We clip the following from the *Shipping List*: Scotch Pig here continues a pretty active market. The near approach of the closing of navigation has caused buyers to lay in stocks for Winter use, and all seem to be more disposition to meet them on the part of importers than for some time past, prices rather favor buyers. Most of the sales have been made at pretty full figures, but occasionally a lot is sold at less than market rates. Carnbroe having sold as low as $40, while Eglinton, we understand, has been offered at considerably less than our quotation. Stocks generally, which are light, have increased but little, but several parcels are shortly expected. We note sales of 200 tons No. 1 Coltness, to arrive, at $56,50; 150 do. Gartsherrie, part $55 and $56; 100 do. Glengarnock, from dock, $53; 100 do. Carnbroe, 49; 100 do. same brand and 250 do. No. 1 Glengarnock, from vessel, on terms not made public. American is without noticeable change—full prices are obtained for No. 1 Lehigh brands for immediate delivery, but for No. 2 Gray Forge lower prices would be accepted than those ruling a short time ago; we quote No. 1 $52@$55, No. 2 $49@51, Gray Forge $42@46, all Mottled and White $36@40.

BALTIMORE, November 2.—The *American* says: The market for American Pig Iron is quiet, and with a moderate demand prices of Anthracite are nominal. We quote No. 1 at $53; No. 2 at $51, and No. 3, which is dull, at $46@46. Charcoal Forge is steady with moderate demand at $55@60 per ton for ordinary, and at $65 for car-wheel Iron. Scotch Pig is also quiet, and we quote at $55 for Eglinton and at $58 for Gartsherrie, ex ship.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Pig Iron is decidedly show of sale, and prices hardly as firm. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $53 and No. 2 at $51@52. Scotch Pig nominal. Bar Iron is steady at 3 3-10c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 2, 1872.

APPLES.—The stock in the hands of commission men is unusually small for this season of the year, but the supply is fully equal to the demand; the farmers in the adjacent country have been supplying the market for some time past. Prices remain unchanged; $1,50@2 per bbl. for fair to prime.

APPLE BUTTER.—4@50 cts per gallon.

BAGGING.—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BEANS.—$2,50@3 per bushel.

BUTTER.—There is possibly a slight improvement in the demand for the best grades, but the market is still reported dull and prices unchanged; 20@25 for fair to choice roll; 10@15 for solid packed.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Is a shade easier in consequence of increased receipts, and we now quote at 4½@5 cts. per lb.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at 4 to 7 cents according to quality.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 22.

CARBON OIL.—The demand is less active and prices are a shade lower in sympathy with the raw material; 22¾@23 cts.—1@2 cts. additional for small lots.

CHESTNUTS.—$4@4,50 per bushel. Valnuts 65@75. Hickory nuts, $1,25@1,50.

CHEESE.—Prime to choice Goshen, 16½@17c. Sweitzer, 15¾@16¾.

CIDER.—Continues dull and notwithstanding the arrivals are light, the supply is fully equal to the demand; $5@6 per bbl. as to quality and condition.

COUNTRY LARD.—7¾@8¾ cts. per lb.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl. common, $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$8 per case.

EGGS.—The market is easier under the influence of increased arrivals, and dealers generally give 2¾ cts. as the ruling quotation.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market continues very dull and no material improvement is expected for some weeks yet. Apples quoted at 5@6; Peaches—prime halves, 8@9 cts.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 in the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR.—Is reported firmer in New York, and steady in Liverpool; here there is a continued fair local trade, but no change in prices; the last time former quotations; $7,50@8 for fair to choice spring wheat and $8,25@8,50 for red winter. Rye Flour, $5,25@5,50.

GRAIN.—There is very little stir in grain of any kind, but while trade is reported slow and unsatisfactory, there is no quotable change to note in prices. Wheat is quiet and nominal at $1,63@1,68 for fair to prime red, and $1,80@ 1,85 for white. The stock in the hands of dealers is small, though fully up to the demand, which is confined mainly to supplying immediate wants of country purchasers. We continue to quote at 50@52 for mixed and 41@42 for white. Shelled Corn is also reported dull but unchanged; may be quoted at 56 on track, 58 in elevator. Rye is still quoted at 75@80.— There seems to be little or no change in this kind of grain. There is a fair demand for Barley, though it is not as brisk as it has been, as most of the brewers have now their stocks; we continue former quotations; 80@85 for common to fair, and 90 for prime.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾c Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 13; B, 12¾; Ex. C 12¾; C, 12¼; Chesapeake Ex. C, 13¼; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25 loose 24¾.

RICE.—Carolina, 8¾@9; Rangoon, 7@7¾; Patna 8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Clover, 30; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY.—Baled is in fair demand and unchanged; sales reported at $27@31 per ton, according to quality. The receipts of baled are liberal, but there is not much wagon hay coming in from the country; increased receipts are anticipated by river within the next few days, and if so, lower prices will probably be the result.

HONEY.—Sales 28@30 cts per lb.

LARD OIL.—Is firmer and in light supply; No. 1 winter strained may be quoted at 78@80 cents.

ONIONS.—In good supply, but unchanged; sales at $2,50@3,25 per bbl, according to quality.

POTATOES.—Sales of Peach Blows, in bulk, by the car load, at 68@70 cts, and from store at 75. Sweets, $3,50@4 per bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

POULTRY.—Live chickens, 50@60 cents per pair; dressed, 14@15 cts. per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 8; Sugar cured Shoulders, 9¼c; Breakfast Bacon, 14¼c; Rib Sides, 11¾; Short Rib Sides, 12; Clear Sides, 12¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 18c; Dried Beef, 18 c. lard, in tierces, 9¾c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¼c. Mess Pork, $16,00; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Quoted at 3¼@3¾ cts.

SEEDS.—Flax Seed, $1,90@1,95. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Highwines may be quoted at 92 cts by the car load and 93@94 in small lots.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 2, 1872.

The murder for both crude and refined has been very dull during the past two or three days, and closes heavy and unsatisfactory, with but little doing in either; prices as compared with the early part of the week are lower, and the tendency is still downward. Crude has dropped 20@25 cents per bbl; quoted at Parker to-day at $4,20@4,25 per bbl., equal to about 10¾@11 cents per gallon here. We presume that the main cause of the depreciation is the raising of the embargo on the production, and notwithstanding the efforts of the producers to keep up the price, it seems to be naturally sinking under the influence of its own weight. Refined is also dull and heavy, although it has not declined as much as crude; the export trade is quiet, and the bulk of the exporters being virtually out of the market, owing, it is said, to scarcity of vessels and consequent high rates of ocean freights; 26 cents was regarded as the nominal price for August delivery this year in Philadelphia—however, there are no buyers for the present. The western trade has also dropped off and is reported dull; and we now quote nominally at 22¾@23 cts. free on cars here.

City made oil barrels continue scarce and are quoted stiff at $2,15. Country barrels are coming in more freely, but prices are without quotable change; $2,05@2,10. The arrivals to-day are thin far have been very meagre, but an increase is expected within the next ten days.

Receipts crude this week.....32,965 bbls.
" " last week.....24,080 "
" " January 1to date..1,019,879 "
" " same time 1871....981,176 "

Exports refined this week.....14,989 "
" " last week.....10,250 "
" " January 1st to date 621,796 "
" " same time 1871....641,486 "

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

L. Irwin & Co., 468 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works 150 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co. 772 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Brain & W. 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co. 204 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 614 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 156 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co., New York.

P. Weisenberger 350 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 50 bbls. to L. Oppenheim, Philadelphia.

C. C. Beggs & Co., 62 bbls. to J. R. Bartlett, New York.

Total.....3266

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Peerless O W, acct	160
Radiant O W, acct	160
Commercial O W, acct	148
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell	747
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy	370
Radiant O W, acct. Duncan & Y	388
American O W acct, Duncan & Y	666
Keystone O W, acct. J. Bushnell	80
Vesta O W, acct	148
Cosmos O W, acct	548
Total	3198

Wool Market.

NEW YORK.—We copy the following from the circular of 1st inst, of Mr. Jas. Lynch: The demand for Wool has improved and prices of most kinds are stronger. Holders are encouraged by advices from abroad; the money market here is moderately easy, and manufacturers seem to enter the Wool markets with more freedom and confidence than they have manifested during many months past. Domestic Fleece—In light stock; well conditioned kinds have been in good request in this and the neighboring markets, and a slight advance has been established. Pulled Wools—Have been freely taken by manufacturers, and the stocks are now quite low. Texas—Of all descriptions have been very active, and at the close show an advance of full seven per cent. from the lowest rates. California and Oregon Wools—Are still held above current values, and transactions in consequence have been light. Foreign Clothing Wool—Has been in better request; sales of Australian have been made at 52@ 55 cents for Port Philip. Cape finds sales at 34 @38 cents, according to condition. Mestiza is in light stock. Buenos Ayres may be quoted at 30@34 cents. Carpet Wools—The demand is better, and for good quality suitable for a low grade of blankets, an active inquiry exists. Sheep Skins—Have been very quiet; stock very small, and no sales to note.

BOSTON.—The *Shipping List* says: The market is firm, but the horse epidemic has put a stop, for the time being, to active movements. Manufacturers who are short of supplies will find some difficulty in obtaining them, as it is now almost impossible to make deliveries. The Canada Fleece movement in fine and medium Wools has imparted a very firm tone to the market, and all desirable lots are now held at very full prices. We quote Michigan and Ohio Fleece medium X and XX, at 54@56 cents, with very little on the market to be had at any price, and Pulled from 40 to 60 for super and X. Foreign Wool is firm, with a reduced stock of Australian, and more inquiry for Cape.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 2.—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾; American securities: 5-20s of '65, 91¼; 5-20s '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 88; new fives 89. Erie 43¾.

FRANKFORT, November 2.—5-20s, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, November 2.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 10@10¼d; middling Orleans 10¼d; sales, 12,000, speculation and exports, 3,000. Red winter wheat 11s 8d@11s 9d. Flour 30s. Corn 29s. Cheese 64s. Cumberland No. 1 Glengarnock, from vessel, on terms not made public. American is without noticeable change—full prices are obtained for No. 1 Lehigh brands for immediate delivery, but for No. 2 Gray Forge lower prices would be accepted than those ruling a short time ago; we quote No. 1 $52@$55, No. 2 $49@51, Gray Forge $42@ 46, and Mottled and White $36@40.

BALTIMORE, November 2.—The *American* says: The market for American Pig Iron is quiet, and with a moderate demand prices of Anthracite are nominal. We quote No. 1 at $53; No. 2 at $51, and No. 3, which is dull, at $46@46. Charcoal Forge is steady with moderate demand at $55@60 per ton for ordinary, and at $65 for car-wheel Iron. Scotch Pig is also quiet, and we quote at $55 for Eglinton and at $58 for Gartsherrie, ex ship.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.—Pig Iron is decidedly show of sale, and prices hardly as firm. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $53 and No. 2 at $51@52. Scotch Pig nominal. Bar Iron is steady at 3 3-10c.

White Michigan $1,84; Minnesota $1,58. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn in moderate demand; receipts 52,000 bush; steamer mixed western 64¼@66c; sail do 65¼@ 66c; do in store 64¾@66c, the latter were choice. Oats active and firmer; receipts 39,000 bush; old western mixed 47¼@48c; new do 42@43½c; white 44@50c; black western 30@32c. Hay firm; shipping $1,00@1,05. Hops firm at 30@40c. Beef steady; Chattle quiet and firm at 27@ 29c; Orinoco 24@27c. Wool firm: Ohio X 58@c; unwashed 40c; pulled 42@47½c; low do, 32@32c. Coffee: fair request; Rio 19¾@19¾c. Petroleum: crude 14c; do refined 26¾c. Tallow quiet and lower; irregular; mess $15@15,37; prime $15,23¾. Cut meats unchanged. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam 9¼@8¾c; kettle 8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot shipments for the past week dull at 32c, cash. Pig Scotch more active; slightly in buyers favor; $48@35; American $44@45; refined English and American bar easier at $115@120; Russia sheet quiet at 16¾@17c. Nails quiet, though scarcely so firm; cut $6,00; clinched $7,50@8; horse-shoe 21@22c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 2.—Flour: market steady, with a moderate demand, but business is checked by the prevalent horse disease, which prevents delivery. Flour: market buoyant and unsettled. No 1 spring Chicago $1,18@1,18½; No 2 do sold $1,09 and closed at $1,07¾ cash; No 3 do 98¾c; rejected 88¾@84¾c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced, but irregular; No 2 sold at 35c cash, and closed at 32¾c; latter sold at 32¾c; 32¾c, and closed at inside price; rejected 31¾c. Oats: market steady, with moderate demand; No 2 spring 29¾@29¾c, according to date receipt. Rye dull and active; prices advanced; No. 2, 53¾c. Barley, demand good, at full prices; fall No. 2, 63¾c. Pork quiet and unchanged in every respect; old $15, new $14. Lard quiet and unchanged in every respect, near 7¾c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged in every respect; no sales. Hams in pickle fifteen pounds sold at 11¾c; same, average seller November, 11¾c; green, same average, sold for first good weather, 8¾. Whisky market steady, with moderate demand; 89c Buffalo, scarce and firm, 13c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 2.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling 19c. Flour market steady with a moderate demand; $7,10@7,45. Wheat: market steady with a moderate demand; red $1,48@1,53. Corn in fair demand, with firm market; old 41@42c; new 37@42c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; 68@70c. Barley dull but unchanged. Groceries firm and in fair demand. Pork steady; $14,50@15,00. Lard: demand market firm at 27c. Butter dull and prices a shade lower. Cheese: demand fair and market firm. Pork nominal; $14,50@15,00. Lard: demand fair; market firm; steam November 7¾c; old 7¾; prime 7¾; kettle 7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; 8c spot; bulk shoulders 6@6¼c; old; sides nominal; bulk sides clear rib 9½c; sides clear 10¼c. Bacon: demand fair; market firm at 9¾c; shoulders 6¾c; bacon sides clear rib 10c; do clear rib 10¼c; do clear 11@11¼c. Hogs: demand light, but holders firm; $4,20@ 4,35. Whisky: demand good, at full prices; 20c.

Cotton.

CHARLESTON, November 2.—Cotton dull, lower and nominal; middlings 18¼@18¾c; low middlings 18@18½c; good ordinary 17¾@17¾c; net receipts 2,180; exports: Great Britain 776; coastwise 3,657; sales 300; stock 29,294.

GALVESTON, November 2.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 16¾@17c; net receipts 2,991; exports: coastwise 1,801; stock 17,395.

SAVANNAH, November 2.—Cotton: dull; buyers' unwilling to pay prices; good ordinary 17¾c; low middlings 18¼c; middlings 18¾c; net receipts 6,489; exports: Great Britain 4,859; sales 1,351; Stock 58,504.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 2.—Bagging quiet; order lots held at 13@14c for hemp; 14@15c for jute. Bacon: demand steady; unchanged; middling uplands 18¾c; receipts for past day 1,000; shipments 60,067. Flour in moderate demand; extra family $6,50@7,25; No 1 $6,75@8,25. Grain steady; wheat: choice from $1,65@1,75. Corn: shelled and sacked 44@55c. Rye in fair demand; receipts light; sales on arrival 65c. Hogs: receipts continue limited; only few farmers thus far commenced slaughtering; quality fine; $4,10@ 4,20 for best grades; weather too warm; smoked and new bulk meats very light; no sales or quotations of green meats reported as yet. Bacon held as follows:

HOME NEWS.

Slight Fire.

The alarm of fire from box No. 71, Penn avenue and Butler streets, shortly before twelve o'clock last evening, was caused by the burning of an ice house owned by Mr. Stewart, and situated in the region known as Sauuk Hollow. The building was about half burned and the loss will be about $100. No insurance.

Oil Well on Fire.

About five o'clock Saturday evening an oil well took fire at Petrolia, on the road to Fairview, about six miles from Brady's Bend. It appears that oil had been struck but a few hours before and oil was commencing to flow when the gas ignited and the flames shot up to the height of seventy-five feet, setting fire to the derrick all the way to the top. The derrick and engine house were consumed, and the loss, exclusive of the damage to the well itself, will be about $2,000.

A Change of Time.

By the new time-table which goes into effect on the P. W. & B. R. R. on Monday, several important changes have been made, and persons traveling on the road should make a note of the fact. The through mail will leave at 6:55 A. M. and arrive at 5:55 P. M. The Braddock's accommodation, which formerly arrived in the city at 7:55 A. M., has been withdrawn, as has also the train leaving at 10:30 o'clock, P. M. A new McKeesport accommodation has been put on, leaving the city at 5:25 P. M.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, makes the following statement for the past week of deaths in that city: Delirium 1; still born 2; diptheria 4; consumption 5; typhoid fever, 1; convulsions 2; pneumonia 1; inflammation of lungs 1; inflammation of brain 1; cessation of heart 1; erysipelas 1; spinatorum 1; pulmonary cedona 1. Total 21. Males 15; females 6. Of the above there were under 1 year 8; between 1 and 2, 2; between 2 and 5, 2; between 5 and 10, 2; between 10 and 20, 1; between 30 and 40, 2; between 40 and 50, 2; between 50 and 60, 4; between 70 and 80, 1.

Important Business Enterprise.

Messrs. Wm. Coleman, Andrew and Thomas Carnegie and others, of this city, have formed a company for the purpose of establishing a Bessemer steel works, with a capital of $1,000,000. One hundred acres of land at Kuney's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and just adjoining Braddock's borough, has already been purchased, the aggregate price being two hundred thousand dollars. The land lies along the Pennsylvania Railroad, and extends from that point to the Monongahela river, the Connellsville Railroad runs directly through the middle of the tract.

New Railroad.

The people of Erie are directing their attention to a new line of railway now being built northward from Wheeling, West Virginia, and designed to connect with some lake port. The point at which it crosses the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad is in this State, and five miles west of Homewood, the conjunction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway with the Erie & Pittsburgh railroad. Should the line be continued in the direction taken from Wheeling to Enon, it will strike the lake at Erie, or very near there and that city already proposes to encourage it by handsome subscriptions to its stock.

The South Side Councilmen.

To-day the last formality in the consolidations of the South Side boroughs will occur in the admission of the Councilmen of the new wards to seats in Pittsburgh Councils. The special committee appointed for that purpose have effected all necessary arrangements, and the occasion is to be duly celebrated by music, speeches, &c. The President of the Common Branch, H. W. Oliver, Esq., will deliver the address of welcome, and he will be followed by speeches from other members. Dr. Addison Arthurs and R. H. Negley, Esq., were appointed to secure music for the occasion. The committee will meet at one o'clock this afternoon to escort the South Side members from the south End of the Suspension bridge to the Council's Chambers.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

The following is a list of the works which are not yet in operation: The miners at W. H. Brown's works, in Pool No. 1, have suspended work, but the proprietor has all his packages already loaded, he is not very much excerned in consequence of the suspension. In Pool No. 2, the miners are on a strike at J. C. Risher & Co.'s lower works, Stone's works, Noel & Oliver's, and Foster & Clark's. Those employed at Wilson's mines were also out, but have resumed work at the old price. The miners employed at the works of Cornell & Co., James O'Neil, John Penney, Wm. Greenlandville, Wm. Hood, Lyle & Son's, John O'Neil, Whigham & Bailey, O'Neil & Co., Robbins & Junkins, Horner & Roberts, Walton & Co., Jones & Co., and Love & Co., all of which are located in Pool No. 2, are at work, not having joined in the strike.

Committed for Contempt of Court.

Henry Weaver, of Clinton, Pennsylvania, was committed to jail Saturday on an attachment issued by Orphan's Court for contempt. It appears that Weaver is the guardian of the minor children of the Joseph Wike, deceased, and in that capacity collected a considerable amount of money, including pension and back pay of deceased. A citation was issued from the Orphans' Court directing him to file an account of the money. In response to this an accounting was filed, from which it appeared that he had appropriated some three hundred dollars belonging to the children. He was then ordered by court to pay this money, but failing to comply with the order, a rule to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not be granted was issued. In consequence of declining to notice this rule he was committed for contempt.

Cut to Pieces.

The Steubenville *Herald* of Friday says: To-day, at noon, the remains of a man were discovered in tunnel No. 17, near Bloomfield station, by the watchman and Mr. Templeton at the station notified. The body was discovered cut to mince meat, and strewn a distance of seventy-five feet along the track. The heart, liver and other portions of the unfortunate man were lying in different places. All of the remains that could be gathered up were placed in a box and forwarded to this city this afternoon. From information derived from papers on his person, the deceased was identified as a brakeman on a freight train named Thomas Furray, Columbus. He was one of the oldest brakemen on the road. He came by his death from falling from the car on to the track, and from the mangled appearance of the remains the entire train must have passed over him.

The Sixth Ward.

The Sixth Ward Grant and Wilson Club met at the Ann Street School House Saturday evening. President Everson in the chair. A. L. Thomas and H. H. Bengough, Secretaries.

The Executive Committee reported the following committees for election day:

Vigilance Committee.—Jos. Caskey, David Hutchison, Arthur L. Thomas, William Flinn, George Linderman, Peter Price, John Richardson, Henry Kratz, John L. Hamilton, Henry White, Samuel Morrow, Thomas Neely, C. Kohne, J. L. Russell, L. Backofen, J. Wrigley, H. Meyer, Lewis Kim, H. J. Thomas, Enoc. Normieut, G. W. Backofen, Samuel Grier, George Moffitt, Seth. Wilmot, George Albertson, E. W. Morrow, George Weems, W. A. Hoak.

Registering Committee.—W. J. Flinn, Reese Price, Andrew McMasters, A. Hoffman, H. F. John, J. H. Neely, H. E. White, Jr. J. H. Miller, R. D. Nicholson.

Challenging Committee.—James Munn, Robert Fowler, A. J. Moon, Richard Jones, Thos. Lloyd, Peter Snyder, W. H. Moffitt, John Williams, Henry Tatnall, Peter Lloyd.

Ticket Committee.—Francis McGraw, D. W. Jones, John A. Fredericks, J. J. Thomas, H. H. Bengough, H. H. McClatchey, Edward Fox, David Price.

A meeting will be held Monday evening.

Mayor's Monthly Report.

The following is a statement of the business transacted at the Mayor's office during the month of October:

NUMBER OF CASES.	
Drunkenness	629
Disorderly conduct	200
Vagrancy	79
Informations	71
Total	979
Discharged	105
RECEIPTS.	
Fines and forfeitures	$ 2,173 65
Jail receipts	499 60
Police fees	434 60
Dramatic license	130 00
Tavern license	150 00
Total	$ 3,387 25
Receipts for October, 1871	2,189 05
Increase	$ 1,198 20

In connection with the above statement, we give a resume of the monthly receipts of the office during the past nine months:

February	$ 2,736 30
March	2,735 35
April	2,087 10
May	3,630 45
June	3,565 15
July	4,075 54
August	3,536 25
September	3,664 00
October	3,387 25
Total	$30,438 39

A Good Showing.

The statement of the Real Estate Savings Bank, which appears elsewhere in the GAZETTE, shows that sound institution to be in a most excellent condition, a fact that it gives us pleasure to note, as we believe there is no banking institution in the city which is more worthy of the fullest confidence. Its affairs have always been, and are now, managed with business tact and prudence, while it affords to its patrons all the banking accomodations they can reasonably ask. To those having savings, whether large or small, which they wish to safely invest, this bank offers great inducements, and to the general business man it presents advantages which are not excelled by any similar institution in the city. Some idea of the high character of the bank may be gained by a glance at its list of offices and trustees comprising the following well-known business men: President: Isaac Jones, Vice-President, Wm. H. Smith; Secretary, Geo. H. Holtzman; Solicitor, E. Bradford Told; Trustees, Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Isaac Jones, D. W. C. Bidwell, Harvey Childs, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, C. G. Hussey, Jacob Painter, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr., Wm. H. Smith.

Under such management it could hardly fail of success. We take special pleasure in noting its prosperity and in cordially recommending it to the general public.

Letters held for Postage.—W. H. Rea, Andover, Mass., 3c; Mrs. Rose P. Riddle, Cardville, Pa., 3c; Miss Hattie Singer, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3c; Wm. Semon, city, 1c; James Cockcraft & Co., Chicago, Ill., 1c; A. Chrisholm, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c.; Samuel S. Furguson, Allegheny City, Pa., 2c; Jos. Kewitt, Allegheny City, Pa., 2c.

BRADY'S BEND.

Closing Republican Rally of the Campaign —A Grand Demonstration — The Iron Workers Out in Force—Speeches by Hon. Miles S. Humphries and J. H. Hayes, Esq.—Reasons Why Workingmen should Vote for Grant—The Welsh Glee Club.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BRADY'S BEND, November 2, 1872.

The Republicans of this lively town held their closing rally of the campaign to-night, and the demonstration was in every respect a creditable one. During the evening the rain fell incessantly, but this did not seem to interfere materially with the meeting, which was held in the large warehouse of Brady's Bend Iron Works.

A large number of Pittsburghers came up to attend the demonstration, among them about fifteen members of the Welsh Glee Club of your city, which, under the leadership of Messrs. Jones and Lewis, delighted the audience with patriotic songs. Messrs. Evan Jones and Chas. Jeremy, members of Pittsburgh Councils, were among the excursionists.

The houses of a large proportion of the residents of the place were illuminated, and many of them decorated with chinese latterns and flags.

The meeting organized about eight o'clock by calling Mr. W. D. Slack, manager of the Brady's Bend Iron Works, to the chair.

The Glee Club then sang "Grant shall be President" in such a manner as to draw forth a hearty response.

Hon. Miles S. Humphries, State Senator, who several years ago was an employe in these iron works, and is a personal acquaintance of nearly all the workmen, was introduced by the Chairman, and made an excellent speech. He said that it was with reluctance he appeared before them in the capacity of a speaker, because here he had spent many of his boyhood days, and worked side by side with them. But it was the duty of all in times like the present to raise their voices in defence of what they believed to be right. The election just passed, had established in this Commonwealth the fact that the principles which swept over the land ten or twelve years ago, and said in tones of living thunder that the principles to hereafter govern the country should be free speech, free ballot, free press and free men. These principles had been assailed but the strong arm of American freemen had carried them through triumphantly. The campaign of the election just passed, from the commencement to its conclusion, was conducted by the opposition upon a system of personal abuse. They had scraped down in the scum of politics and raked up everything vile and corruptible and thrown it in the face of our candidates. Perhaps it might be said, now, that personalities had vanished and that we were to decide who should act as chief executive, upon the question of principle alone. Let the principles of these parties claiming our suffrages be considered. Each is the representative of certain cardinal principles affecting the destinies of the nation. In the past we have seen these parties assume magnificent proportions, yield power for years and then melt away like snow beneath the tropical sun. Through the medium of parties the people have been able to decide the great questions affecting national affairs—among them question which affect the relative condition of labor and capital—although such questions have not engrossed the attention of the parties to the extent it should or to the extent it will in the immediate future. But we are called upon now in the immediate crisis to decide what principles shall govern the country in the future—what man as a representative of those principles shall fill the Executive chair of the nation. We should cast our influence in favor of the principles and the men that will be the most conducive to the interests of this great nation and the welfare of the people that compose it. [Cheers.] I shall not review the history of the past; I shall not portray to you the history of the great Republican party and the mighty deeds with which it can be credited.

The speaker then referred at some length to the Cincinnati and Baltimore conventions, and the manner in which Greeley became the candidate of both. In speaking of the doctrine of reconciliation at Pittsburgh, the distinguished Presidential candidate said that he loved us dearly. In view of the fact that Allegheny county rolled up 9,000 odd majority for Hartranft, it looked as if he was loved. [Laughter and a voice, "Love's Labor Lost."] The recent election in Pennsylvania must convince them that there is no strength in the Liberal movement, and that the Cincinnati and Baltimore platform upon the question of a protective tariff, which immediately concerns every one of you who labor in these work-shops or delve in the mountains for the jewels which make up the wealth of this country. Can the iron workers of Pennsylvania cast their ballots so as to leave this great question to any haphazard contingency that may occur? There is no necessity in arguing that question. Certainly we are in favor of holding fast those principles which have kept the fires burning in our blast furnaces, and kept the wheels of our rolling mills in motion. It is simply a question whether we will support the man on Tuesday next, who stands forth as the representative of those principles, or whether we will support a weak vacillating man, who has turned his back upon the principles he once advocated. Associated with him upon the ticket is a man who has always been a friend to the free trade element in the West, and who, if he would ever reach the Presidential chair, would wield the entire influence of the administration in favor of a free trade policy.

The speaker then discussed at great length the effort which the policy of Greeley as set forth in his letter of acceptance would be. If no opposition to Congress was made, such a policy might in time undo all that had been done by the Republican party not only upon the question of protection to American industry but in regard to the reconstruction acts of Congress. In the Republican party, had influences, may sometimes crop out, but the great principles which gave it birth had swept over the land five to-day, and we do not propose that it shall be paralyzed through the instrumentality of Horace Greeley.

There is another reason and the greatest reason why the people should rally to the support of the Republican party next Tuesday. Look back to the time of the struggle between free labor and slave labor when they called us who worked in these mills greasy mechanics, and the unwashed of society." The line drawn by Mason's and Dickson's line has been wiped away, and every man is free now to go where he pleases and receive the best possible price for a day's work.

In view of what the great Republican party has done for all the working men of this and we ought to fell these men who have been politicians all their lives to stand back. We will take hold of these great principles and take hold of this great Republican party and run it. (Cheers.) I do not wish to level down the mountains of wealth which men have reared. I do not wish to build up a spirit of agrarianism, but I do not believe in the heathen idea that a man's labor is like a piece of iron or a lump of coal. A bar of iron is not sentient. It has no will, no judgment. The laboring man has arms and legs; those have feelings and you cannot sever them from the living man and pack them off to the market. I am glad to know that the laboring men of this country are laying hold of the political wires and are merging themselves into the Republican party to bear its banner's aloft, and the day is not far distant when we will run the Republican party ourselves and carry it along successfully and triumphantly. (Applause.)

The speaker then gave an eloquent description of the scenes at the Philadelphia Convention when Grant was nominated, and related an incident of how a former slave spoke from the same stand after his former master, and proudly asserted his equality before the law. The Republican party was eminently deserving of the support of the workingmen, in view of the great results it had accomplished for freedom and labor. But much as it had accomplished, a still wider field was open for it. To enable it to accomplish its great mission, let Grant and Wilson be elected, and then its principles would be thoroughly completed.

After a song by the Welsh Glee Club, Captain J. H. Haymaker, of Pittsburgh, was introduced and made a speech of about two hours in length, in which he reviewed the record of the Republican and Democratic parties, and urged the reasons why the workingmen should vote for Grant and Wilson.

The meeting adjourned about eleven o'clock, with a song by the Glee Club.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The following sentences were passed Saturday:

William Campbell, who entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to a charge of malicious mischief, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs. The same defendant entered a similar plea to an indictment for assault and battery, and was required to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Adam Wendel, who entered a plea of *nolo contendere* to a charge of horse-stealing, was sentenced to the Work House for two years. He also entered a plea on an indictment for false pretences, but sentence was suspended.

David Flinders, who plead guilty to committing a felonious assault and battery upon Robert Kirkwood, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years and six months.

Bridget O'Donnel, for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

Liberta Pope, a middle-aged woman, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars for indecent exposure.

Christian and Augustus Peters were each sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs for assault and battery.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Richardson vs. R. W. Mackey, et. al., which has been on trial for several days past is not yet concluded. The testimony for the the plaintiff was finished on Saturday morning, and H. Bacher Swoope, Esq., for the defence, moved for a compulsory non-suit. After the arguments had been heard on this motion, Court adjourned until this morning, when the decision of the Court will be announced.

The case of Teutsch vs. English, is fixed for trial on Monday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWELL AND STOWE.

The usual routine business was transacted on Saturday.

Catharine Sophia Wollner filed a petition asking for a divorce from John Wollner. A subpoena awarded. Jennie Lacy also asked to be divorced from her husband, John Lacy, alleging willful desertion as the grounds.

Mantels.

Marble, Slate and Marbleized Marble Mantels. A large assortment of all colors and patterns on hand and for sale lower than can be bought elsewhere. No city in the country has so large a variety on hand and none sells lower. I will duplicate any bills at New York prices, carriage, &c., added. I have all advantages in their manufacture, viz., steam power to saw, rub and polish, and the only place in Western Pennsylvania where steam power is used to do all the above work. I am now putting together my new machinery for cutting out mouldings on fronts of Mantels, an entirely new machine. Such work has never been done before in any country by machinery. This will enable me to do work still cheaper, faster and better. Marble is and has been used for Mantels from time immemorial. The world has never been able to get a substitute equal to it yet. Slate, iron, wood and stone have all been tried, but are now only used for inferior Mantels. Persons in want of good Mantels, Grates, Fronts and Fenders can get the best and cheapest at the old and reliable works, 319 and 321 Liberty street.

W. W. WALLACE.

Ladies' Fine Black Martin Setts

At the popular One Price House of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street.

BREVITIES.

....Our churches were well attended yesterday.

....The Sixth avenue sewer will be completed next week.

....Drunken men were to be seen on the streets yesterday.

....The back doors of several drinking saloons were open yesterday.

....A great many voters, mostly Grant and Wilson men, left on the late rise of the river.

....Several German Societies, with a brass band, attended a brother's funeral yesterday.

....Francis Terrance, Esq., has been appointed by Gov. Geary, Notary Public for the next three years.

....The Republicans of Sharpsburg hold a meeting to-night at the Town Hall. Let there be a full turnout.

....The law appointing Supervisors of Election by the United States Court, does not apply to a Presidential election.

....The Second ward is trying hard to redeem herself. We can do it before our Wednesday whether she will succeed or not.

....It is confidently expected, and upon good grounds, that the Fifth ward will give a large majority for Grant, on Tuesday.

....The First Presbyterian Church folks, complain that the Trinity Church chimes, annoy them during Sabbath School hours.

....The annual election of the Saw Mill Valley Plank Road Company takes place to-day at the office of W. & H. Walker, Allegheny.

....Ernest Oster, a well-known German actor and theatrical manager of this vicinity, died on Saturday at his residence in Birmingham.

....The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company to elect a Board of Directors takes place to-day at their office, 167½ Wood street.

....The State Central Committee of the Republican party will close their doors in Philadelphia for the present campaign on Thursday, the 7th inst.

....The knife appears to be the favorite weapon now used by roughs and murderers. It is a daily occurrence to chronicle the cutting of some person.

....The election returns will be received tomorrow evening at the Market street City Hall. A brass band will be on hand, and probably several jigs danced.

....The Iron City National Bank, Odd Fellows' Savings Bank, Diamond Savings Bank, and Triumph Oil Company will pay dividends to stockholders to-day.

....If there are any Election Boards who have not received their tickets for to-morrow they should call to-day at the Lincoln Club rooms and get them.

....Burglars ransacked the law office of D. B. Rogers and M. Swartzwelder, Esq., No. 66 and 70 Grant street, Friday night last and stole a coat belonging to Mr. S.

....There is a warm fight going on among the applicants for the office of Governor of Dakota fills. Knowing ones say they were all promised months ago, and some of them to two and three different persons.

....Last Friday evening, while Mr. S. Bentz, who keeps a liquor store at No. 79 Federal street, Allegheny, stepped outside his store to watch the procession pass, a thief entered and stole three suits of clothes valued at $125.

....The bankers of the oil regions will meet in Titusville on Thursday evening, 14th inst., for the purpose of perfecting an organization of bankers, the object of which is to further the interests of the banking business in the oil regions.

....We understand the Democracy are preparing to bring out every voter they can, and hope to catch the Republicans napping. Let no man forget the history of the past; I shall not portray to you the history of the great Republican party and the mighty deeds with which it can be credited.

....On Friday night, at a late hour, a party of rowdies cut and destroyed the wire fly net on the side of Carson street, in Birmingham, the entire length of the borough. The police are searching for the rowdies, and it would give us great pleasure to record their arrest.

....A large delegation of Red Men, most of them Chiefs, with several squaws, took dinner on Saturday at the Union Depot on their way home from a visit to their White Father at Washington. We noticed that many were preparing to entertain them during their few minutes stay in the city.

....Health Officer Gray requests all clergymen, justices, physicians, midwives and undertakers of the south side wards to forward to him their names and addresses as early as possible in the coming week. Communications may be addressed to him at the Health Office, Municipal Building, Pittsburgh.

....Last evening about five o'clock a man driving an express wagon on Madison avenue, Allegheny, collided with a buggy coming in an opposite direction, and which contained two young men. The wheel of the buggy was knocked off and both the occupants were thrown out, though neither of them was badly hurt.

....Petrolia Postoffice, Butler county, Pa., is a new office just established, with P. M. Cram, of the popular firm of Cram & Dimick, News agents, has been appointed postmaster. The new postoffice will be a great convenience to a large number of oil men in that vicinity. The appointment of Mr. Cram gives general satisfaction, as he is very popular with all classes of the people.

....Last evening Officer McWhorter, of Mayor Callow's police, discovered a fight in blood on Fayette street, Allegheny, and enquiring of some children who were playing near, in regard to the cause, he was informed that on Saturday night a white man and a negro had fought there, and that the latter had cut his opponent with a razor. Nothing more of the affair is known, though the officer is searching for the negro.

....The producers and holders of oil in the Seventh and Eight districts in the oil regions on Friday agreed to sell all their oil through on party's hands at Oil City, and for not less than $4.75, and to advance that price $1.00 as soon as possible. They ask all other districts to cooperate, and to that end, suggest that meetings be called at once for similar action. The Titusville *Herald* endorses this as a practical movement in the right direction.

....On Friday evening as car No. 15, on the East Liberty end of the Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway, was going up Liberty street it was fired into by two men. Mr. Hoevler. The ball missed the aim and passed through the car, within about one foot of the spot where a well-known gentleman of the East End, accompanied by a lady, was seated. The driver thinks he recognized the man who fired the shot as an individual whom he had ejected from the car for disorderly conduct.

....The East Brady *Independent* says there is a man named Hicks, living in Brady's Bend, who hurried his wife nine years ago. Like many another man he married again. About two weeks ago he got into a dispute with his present wife, and during the encounter, as he has cast up to his other half that the dead wife had been the best looking woman of the two. The new wife denied it—he insisted—and finally said his dead wife had a miniature of herself on her person, and he would dig up the body and get it so as to satisfy the doubter as to the truth of what he said. Accordingly he got a pick and spade and proceeded to the graveyard, and in a short time disinterred the body, found the lock of hair and brought it forth, and satisfied his wife of the truth of what he said. It was a strange proceeding, and we suppose the man in the innocence of his heart never thought he was doing anything wrong.

PERSONAL.

***Rev. Wm. N. Van De Mark, who has been spending several months in Europe, reached New York day before yesterday and will be home during the present week.

***Dr. Gross, the worthy Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee for Allegheny county, will close his labors next week with honors. The Doctor has performed his part well, and the members of the County Committee are unanimous in the expression that he has made a most excellent chairman.

***Jacob Reese, Esq., Chairman of the Finance Committee for the Republicans of Allegheny county, is of the firm of Reese, Graf & Dull, of this city, and the successful manner in which he has managed the finances during the campaign, has won him hosts of friends, and branded him a second Boutwell.

***Capt. R. C. Christy, one of the secretaries, is a quiet but efficient worker. As is everything else, so in this case, he did his work faithfully, confining himself to no particular department exclusively, but adding the cause generally by speech-making, writing, organizing and arousing voters to increased diligence. The Captain has made a good record, and deserves commendation.

***Last but not least of our personals to-day is our friend Major Onslow, who occupies the position of chief clerk and overseer of the entire work. The Major, at times, is somewhat testy, but performs his duties well. He is one of those boys whose motto is "A place for everything and everything in its place." The other members of the committee we intend noticing in our next.

***Major Ed. Montooth, the Chairman of the Committee on Speakers, and one of the most important committees they have, has performed his services well, and we believe has rendered satisfaction to all. It is a very laborous committee to run, and one that requires a great deal of forethought and good judgment, all of which the Major possesses as well as all other necessary qualifications. Major, you are a success.

***Frank P. Case, who holds the position of secretary of the County Executive Committee, has done as much, if not more hard work, than any man on the committee. Among the many laborous duties he performs, there is one that requires the shrewdness of a Philadelphia lawyer, that of keeping the newspaper men straight, and seeing that they are cared for. In this respect Frank has done nobly, and if he gets through the campaign without a tilt with some of the profession, he can put himself down as a lucky boy.

***Hon. John M. Read, who will become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the first Monday of December next, when Judge Thompson retires, has been a leading jurist for nearly fifty years. During the Van Buren administration he was United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of this State, and was Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania during the administration of Governor Francis R. Shunk. He is a gentleman of the old school, a thorough scholar, and held a high rank at the Philadelphia bar, which, in those days, numbered among its leading members, Horace Benney, John Sargent, Charles Jared Ingersoll, and Geo. M. Dallas. Judge Read was elected one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1859, for the term of fifteen years. He will be Chief Justice for the residue of his term.

Amateur Pugilists.

On Saturday an Irishman and an Englishman between whom a feud had existed for some time determined to settle their difficulty in the "prize ring," they made the first attempt in a saloon in Lawrenceville, and afterwards adjourned to a saloon near by. Here the fight was continued for a short time when they were interrupted by a false alarm of "police," and again the party moved. However, they proved more persevering than many professionals, and this time the ring was pitched behind a saw mill on the bank of the river, when two rounds were fought. At this point the police arrived and the matter was left unsettled, although no arrests were made. The principals seemed determined to finish the affair at some not far distant time.

Ladies' Fine Seal Sacques

At the One Price House of Mr. Wm. Fleming, 139 Wood street.

THE KNIFE.

Two Serious Stabbing Affrays—A man Dangerously Wounded on High Street Saturday—His Deposition—Proable Homicide on Forbes Str.et—A Man Stabbed in the Abdomen—His Deposition Taken by the Mayor—Arrests Made.

About eleven o'clock Saturday night the residents in the vicinity of Lavelle's saloon or High street were startled by the cry of murder. Officer Kennedy on rushing to the spot found a man lying on the sidewalk with a severe wound in his side, from which the blood was streaming. About the same time a man was seen rushing to the Connellsville Depot, and he was pursued, arrested on the train and taken back, but the injured man, whose name is Anthony McAnulty, denied that he was the man who stabbed him, and said the offender's name was Michael Barrett, who resided at Glenwood brick yard. Barrett was arrested yesterday morning, and is now in the lock-up awaiting the result of McAnulty's injuries. The wounded man was conveyed to his home and medical attendance summoned. The wound is in the left side, about three inches in depth, and of a serious character, although the attending physician thinks he will recover.

The Mayor yesterday visited the man and took his deposition, which was as follows:

Commonwealth vs. Michael Barrett. Charge felonious cutting on information of Patrick Curley for the wounding of Anthony McAnulty on High street, city of Pittsburgh.

I, Anthony McAnulty, am about eighteen or nineteen years of age; board with Joseph Harding; as I and Patsey Curley was walking down to Lavelle's, and about going in at the door, Michael Barrett was coming out of Lavelle's; I am not sure if I pushed against him or him me; but I did push against him; he then pushed on and I gave him a shove; he (Curley) then got up on the steps and shoved Barrett down off the steps; Barrett was not fighting me then; then Mike Kennedy got hold of Patsey Curley, and whilst he had hold of Curley this fellow (Barrett) pulled a knife out of his pocket; I was just fighting Curley to bear; I saw him pulling out the knife; I thought to make way from him and just as I was turning off to go from him he stuck me with the knife; cannot describe the knife. I am sure it was Michael Barrett cut me; I had known Barrett by eye-sight; but never spoken to him; I don't whether I will live or die; I think I will recover from this; I am at this time not suffering so much pain; the cut is on the left side.

This statement was made to the Mayor, I having been first sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I could identify the man; would know him if I saw him once again; had seen him once or twice; I felt no pain at the time; felt the blood running down my leg. I knew I was struck.

(Signed) ANTHONY MCANULTY.
his X mark.

Sworn and subscribed to before the Mayor.

A PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

A stabbing affray which it is feared will result fatally occurred about two o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Manning's Saloon, No. 78 Forbes street, a young man named Edward Dunn being stabbed. It is alleged that one Kelley, and it is feared mortally wounded. A number of persons were in the saloon and Kelley was asleep, when some one waked him up, and he commenced fighting with it. A quarrel ensued, during which the stabbing occurred. A long wound in the abdomen was made, from which the entrails protruded. Dr. Rex, who attended the unfortunate man, gave it as his opinion that the wound was a dangerous one, and he fears that the intestines may possibly be cut.

The Mayor yesterday afternoon took the deposition of the injured man, which was as follows:

Com. vs. John Henry Kelly.—I, Edward Dunn, upon oath, say: am between 19 and 20 years of age; live on Magee street; this happened at Manning's, No. 78 Forbes street; we—Mike Dunn, Ben Sherridan, Mike Noonan, Mr. Manning and myself were together; John Kelly was laying in the room when he thought I waked him up; I told him it was not me; he allowed I had been disturbing him; then he got up; then my brother waked him; then he hit me with his fist; I was excited at the time; I got up and he pushed me out in the yard and kicked me; he had struck me before he kicked; he cut me in the yard; did not know I was cut until I went inside; he cut me right in the side; I was sick; I was not conscious I was cut; told my brother I did nothing to him to make him cut me; I hollooed that he had a knife; did not see the knife when he cut me; saw it right after; do not know whether I will recover or not; this is all I know about it.

(Signed) EDWARD DUNN.
his X mark.

Sworn and subscribed to before the Mayor.

Officer John Herron, from information received yesterday, made an information before the Mayor, charging Kelley with felonious assault and battery, and the accused was arrested by detective Pender. He is at present in the lock-up awaiting the result of Dunn's injuries.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

Interesting Special Exercises—Pastors Welcomed Home—New Minister Installed.

The atmospheric influences yesterday were favorable to church-goers, and the beneficial result was seen generally in a largely increased attendance at religious services. In some of the churches the exercises were of a somewhat special character, and more than usually interesting. This was the case at the First Presbyterian, on Wood street, upon the occasion of the installation of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Scott, after an absence of many months' sojourning in Europe. The good people of his congregation, not content with according him a right royal welcome home at his residence in Allegheny Friday night, supplemented their action with further expressions of esteem yesterday. In the morning the reverend gentleman discoursed to them upon a theme somewhat applicable to his travels, and his return home; his topic being the Christian as a pilgrim and stranger here. In the pulpit with him were Revs. Drs. Jacobus and Hornblower. At the close of the sermon, not a little to his surprise, the choir sang a hymn of "welcome home," which had been especially written for the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Jacobus. The incident formed a most tender little episode in the morning service and caused a marked effect, both upon pastor and people. In the afternoon, the Sunday Schools connected with church, discoursed to them upon a theme somewhat applicable to his travels, and his return home; his topic being the Christian as a pilgrim and stranger here. In the pulpit with him were Revs. Drs. Jacobus and Hornblower. At the close of the sermon, not a little to his surprise, the choir sang a hymn of "welcome home," which had been especially written for the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Jacobus. The incident formed a most tender little episode in the morning service and caused a marked effect, both upon pastor and people. In the afternoon, the Sunday Schools connected with church, assembled in the Lecture Room of the chapel, when the pastor was greeted with a song of welcome from the combined schools, and in response gave an interesting and entertaining address of over half an hours' length in which he referred to some of the incidents of his travels, and of the sights and scenes which had come under his observation. The occasion was one of great interest not only to the little folks but to the many visitors, who were in attendance upon the welcoming home of the pastor, as he had been by his people and by the children the reverend gentleman can hardly fail to have a stronger feeling of affection for his charge than ever before.—a feeling which cannot but be reciprocated by his parishioners.

The second pastor to be welcomed home after an European tour was the Rev. Wm. N. Van De Mark, pastor of the Universalist Church. The gentleman's congregation though making no special demonstrations of pleasure at his appearance again amongst them, yet in the numberless quiet ways of genuine friendship fully and we doubt not very satisfactorily to their pastor attested their genuine pleasure at meeting him again. The reverend gentleman arrived home on Friday and at once assumed his ministerial duties. Last evening he delivered his usual Sunday evening lecture, taking for his theme "Home again," and delivering one of his characteristic discourses. He enters into work again with a new zest born of revived health and spirits.

The installation of the Rev. Wm. M. Robinson as pastor of Providence Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, took place last evening at the church in the presence of a very large congregation. The services were presided over by the Rev. Dr. Swift, Rev. Dr. Hodge delivering the charge to the pastor, and Rev. W. P. Moore the charge to the people. The addresses were much above the average usual on such occasions, and the exercises throughout of a most impressive and interesting character.

THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Regular Meeting on Saturday.

A regular meeting of the Guardians of the Poor was held at their rooms on Fourth avenue, Saturday.

Members present: Messrs. Arthurs, Fitzsimmons, Rowley, Smythe, Sweitzer, Lorrence, and President Kimball.

Secretary Fortune read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

A communication was read from Mr. Chess, Superintendent at the Poor Farm, asking that a female attendant for the insane department be employed. Referred to the Monthly Committee to report.

The Superintendent reported that there were 127 males, and 91 females in the institution on the 31st of October, a net increase for the month of four persons.

Dr. Josiah Ward, physician of the farm, reported four deaths as having occurred during October, namely: Wm. Moore, aged 85, old age; Eva Gheday, aged 65, consumption; Geo. Van Tassel, aged 27, consumption; John Lawrence, aged 37, consumption.

Dr. Benham, of the First City District reported nineteen cases attended during October, seventy-three visits paid, and four patients attended to in office.

Dr. A. A. McCandless reported fifteen patients during the month, seventy-six visits paid, and twenty-nine office patients.

The several reports were adopted.

Mr. Fitzsimmons reported that progress was being made in the settlement of the account between the City and County Poor Boards, in relation to the consolidated districts between the rivers. Accepted.

Bills to the amount of $2,627,62 were ordered to be paid.

Adjourned.

For Sale by Cole and Irwin.

Over 3d National Bank,

EAST LIBERTY.

Frame House, 6 rooms and hall, good cellar, cement floor, hydrant water and pump. Lot 50 by 145; property fronts on two streets; flowers, shrubbery walks, &c. Two four-room frame tenant houses. Price very low, $7,000. Terms easy; cheapest property in the market.

Go There.

Young gentlemen who wish to procure neat and stylish suits, without paying exorbitant prices, should patronize a first class establishment, such as that of H. Sutmeyer, Bros. & Co., No. 143 Federal street, Allegheny. This firm does such a large trade and has such perfect facilities for it that clothing may be had of them of the best quality, and at prices at which, we are satisfied, the most exacting will not grumble.

Homestead Park
At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Fan Handle R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building sites will be sold to first purchasers for much less than they will bring at auction. For free transportation to and from the Park, call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

Ladies' Fine Black and Brown Lynx Setts

At the One Price House of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street.

For Sale.

A house and lot on Boyle street, Allegheny. Lot 16x95. Enquire at No. 69 Boyle street, for terms, &c.

GASTROENTERSIPELATOUS.

The Spread of the Disease in Lawrenceville—Its Appearance in the Stables of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company—The First Fatal Case.

The horse disease, which we have already reported as appearing in Lawrenceville, seems to be rapidly on the increase in that locality. Notwithstanding that every effort was made to cleanse thoroughly the stables of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, on Butler street, the disease made its appearance there at a late hour on Saturday night, and when our reporter visited the stables at nine o'clock last evening he found

FOURTE